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The Wilmington Post

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WILMINGTON POST

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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All communications on busines must be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN New Hanover County Ticket.

For Clerk of the Superior Court,
STACEY VANAMRINGE.

For Sheriff,
STEPHEN H. MANNING.

For Register of Deeds,
JOSEPH E. SAMPSON.

For County Treasurer,
OWEN BURNEY.

For Coroner,
EDWARD D. HEWLETT.

For Surveyor,
LEMUEL D. CHERRY.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For Senator,

For House of Representatives.
WILLIAM H. WADDELL,
EUSTACE E. GREENE.

For Constable—Wilmington Township,
ROBERT SWEAT.

TURN ON THE LIGHTS.

It costs the people of the state of North Carolina some thirty to forty thousand dollars a year to analyze a few packages of fertilizers—that is, the income of the McGee Lodging House (the Agricultural Department as now conducted) exclusive of that from the Lodgers, which should be considerable, is about the amount stated, for no public eye has ever yet fallen upon the accounts of the concern, and if anything else results from that huge expenditure we are not advised. We look with interest for the next issue of Hale & Saunders' circular. Turn on the light, gentleman.

JARVIS vs. RANSOM.

In the Lenoir Prohibition-Democratic convention held at Kinston on the 9th inst., a resolution was introduced endorsing M. W. Ransom as United States Senator, and suggesting his re-election by the next Legislature. The Jarvis wing of the party jumped at it like a "duck after a June bug," and soon picked all the life out of it—Just so. The machine worked both ways on that occasion, but not as expected to either of these worthies.—The people would not endorse Ransom nor would they touch Jarvis. In the next Legislature neither of them will be heard of in connection with the Senatorship.

HON. CHARLES PRICE AT CLINTON.

We are informed by a gentleman who was present, that the speech of Hon. Chas. Price at Clinton was one of the most masterly efforts he had ever heard. We heard one Democrat remark that the Major was a dangerous man to turn loose in the canvass.

The speech above alluded to, we are informed, was fact upon top of fact, carefully pointed and driven home at one blow and then safely clinched. It was more a political sermon than a stump speech. His reference to the Democracy picking up Horace Greeley, and then charging Liberals with being deserters brought down the house though it was composed largely of Democrats. We trust the Major will soon visit us, he is doing splended service.

THE BEST THING THEY COULD DO.

The supplement issued by the State executive committee of the Democratic party and which has been distributed by the Democratic press of this city, is a very peculiar document. The Bourbon party, conscious that they have stolen the rights of the people in bringing about the county government system are trying to excuse their crime by attempting to show that they have made good use of their power they have extorted from the people, on the same principle of the robber when, caught, attempts to excuse himself by showing that he has made good use of the money of which he has forcibly deprived other people. We have heard of such an excuse being made in extenuation of crime by robbery, but never before was a party guilty of an act for which it would have to make similar excuse.

A CONTEMPTIBLE SLUR.

General Leach was advertised to speak at Magnolia, in company with W. H. Day, of Halifax, and E. H. King, but the orators, like the audience, were missing at both appointments. Such disregard of educational advantages by the ignorant sand-hillers is greatly to be deplored.—*Charlotte Journal.*

To those acquainted with the inside of New Hanover county politics, it will be at once apparent which of the gentlemen named this mean fling is aimed at. Mr. E. H. King, evidently referred to, was a mechanic; his only educational advantages in early life were such as he, by dint of energy and perseverance could obtain whilst working at his trade; yet he flitted himself for a course of University Lectures, after coming out of the Confederate army, and worked at trade to pay his tuition; passed well in his class at his college, still followed his trade, read law, passed his examination at Raleigh, immediately commenced practice in Wilmington, and has made a living at it from the start. And there are gentlemen in North Carolina who will wager a good sum that he can work a problem in applied mathematics as fast as Col. A. M. Waddell can one in simple arithmetic.

But leaving all this out of the question, and considering the animus of this slur, it shows the working element of our young men that no matter how hard they apply themselves to get up in the world there is a class of people in North Carolina who will pull them down if they can, and of this class of people Col A. M. Waddell is representative—a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal in all the solid qualifications—an ephemeral bubble who could not stand in his profession the prick of the meest legal novice—he to travel out of his way to slur a young mechanic whom he and his kind have learned to fear. Mr. King, under the non de plume of "Ex Reb," has hit the Waddell class of Bourbons some hard blows in the present canvass. As a young lawyer he has made a living without the aid of friends or family influnce, where Col A. M. Waddell, with all these advantages, has failed. As a writer for the press, judging Col Waddell by his past and present performances, Mr. King has nothing to fear by comparison.

Let the go-ahead middle class of young men remember that when they, like Mr. Darby and Mr. King, attempt to work their way up in the world, they have this class of people to fight—this intolerant proscriptive class—who look upon them as a power dangerous to their aristocrtic rule in the land.—*State Journal.*

A FRAUD UPON THE PEOPLE

Judge Bennett told the people of the West, at Shelby, on the 8th inst., that the Democratic party was not wedded to any particular form of county government, and that if they did not like the present system they could instruct their members of the Legislature to vote to repeal it. We quote from the Raleigh *Garbler*.

Senator Vance told the people of the west, at Taylorsville, on the 12th inst, that if they did not believe him or thought differently from him on the present system of county government, "you have only to instruct your representatives to vote for a change." We quote from the Statesville *Landmark*.

We have no doubt that the Prohibition congressional and legislative cant ditates in the west have been instructed to play this very game on the county government question, the object being to secure votes for the congressional candidates and to secure the legislature for the senatorial candidate, Matt Ransom. By the way what is Ransom's position on the county government question? We will bet a summer suit of clothes that he is of the opinion that there is not a man in the State fool enough to think he would answer if asked that question. Ransom is a honey—a patronizing kind of gentleman, who will pat the people of each section on the back and say, "Old fellow you know I am all right." But how does he stand on the county government question? It matters not to him what Bennett and Vance may say in the West, or what Green, Latham & Co., may say in the East—so long as they keep the party solid and secure the Legislature to re-elect him. Will the people be gulled in this way.

And then what have the people of the East to say of Bennett, Vance and Ransom? Do they understand that the only consideration was the election of Bennett and Ransom and the succession of Vance some two years hence? Do they understand that the Democracy of the west were at liberty to come to Raleigh and vote down the present system of county government to save Bennett, Ransom and Vance, in violation of the pledge given in the Democratic platform that the East should be stood by? Or, are the people of the West to understand that a job has been put upon them in the centre and east; that when their representatives come to the Legislature instructed to vote for the repeal of the present county government system, they will find the game blocked against them and that they are nowhere? We tell the people of the East, the West, and the centre that the Prohibition-Democratic leaders are corrupt, unreliable and treacherous. All they aim at is their own advancement and the continuation of their lease of power. Where is the Eastern Prohibition press in the face of the declarations of Bennett and Ransom, quoted above. What becomes of its threat that if the present county system is meddled with there will be no more Democratic majorities in North Carolina? Has it conspired with Bennett, Vance, Ransom, &c., to delude and deceive the people of the West. If Bennett and Vance mean what they say in the West, why do not the Prohibition-Democratic press of the East denounce them? If they mean only to deceive the western people by false promises and delusive advice, they ought to be kicked into obscurity. In either case, the people ought to watch the Bourbons, especially Ransom Vance and Jarvis.

THE HOPE OF THE SOUTH.

The *State Journal* says the Liberal movement which has taken deep root in Tennessee, Georgia and North Carolina, and which has succeeded in Virginia is the hope of the southern states. The fossilated Bourbons who have controlled the South for many years by appealing during every campaign to the war passions of the people, and who have well-nigh built a Chinese wall around the south, out of their hate for the "Yankee," are surely and speedily coming to grief. Progress in all the industries of life is to be seen on every hand; and the men who compose the bone and sinue of the South and who earn their living by honest work, are vitally concerned in the development and prosperity of the country. These men know that Bourbon rule means reactionary policy in every State, with intense opposition to the infusion of new blood into the south by the influx of men from abroad. These men know full well that if the south ever becomes populous and rich as New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and other northern and western States, it must be by and through the extension of manufacturing establishments, and this cannot be done without the aid of men and money from other states. The Liberal movement will popularize the South and entirely relieve it from bulldozing, ostracism and ruffianism in politics and in private business. The Liberal movement means that each man must rise or fall, succeed or fail, upon his own merits, and not because he is a Bourbon, Republican, or Liberal. The Liberal movement means that each southern state is to take her proper place in the onward march as events, and each to ber ruled and controlled by live, energetic and progressive modern men, and not by Bourbon fossils who have forgotten nothing of the past and who learn nothing of the future. The Liberal movement means the ultimate destruction of the solid colored vote, by first dividing the white men into equal political proportions. The negroes will then perceive that all necessity for their remaining solid has ceased to exist, and the party which then presents the best candidates and the best government of the states and nation will receive the support of the colored voters. The Liberal movement is rapidly spreading throughout each southern state. It has succeeded in Virginia, it will succeed in Tennessee, Georgia and North Carolina in the approaching elections; and by the Presidential election in November, 1884, we shall see at least half of the southern states casting their votes in opposition to the Bourbon nominee for President.

We repeat: The success of the Liberal movement is the hope of the South, and he who does not see it in that light must be as blind as he who has eyes and yet cannot see in the mid-day sun.

"Be true to thyself and thou can't be false to any party."—*Wil. Star.*

This we presume, is one of Prof. Kingsbury's Shakespearean emendations. The professor commends the aphorism to his Prohibition-Democratic friends rather late in the day. They have long been true to themselves, and to none else, and they have uniformerly been false to every "party." We speak of the leaders addressed by the Professor, for he has no acquaintance with the rank and file — the "mossily stunted," the "dirty," and "filthy," in the contest last year self, self was all the leaders were true to, and they were false to their oaths to every other "party."—*State Jour.*

Those who are not *for* the Democratic candidates in this most important campaign are inevitably *against* them. —*Wil. Star.*

Right, Solomon, and there is a pile of the boys not *for* them. And how does this seem to our star Solomon: Those who were not *against* prohibition last year were *for* it. Full 40,000 Democrats voted for prohibition on that occasion and about 25,000 Democrats dodged, were not against it, and were therefore for it. Not a single one of our Democratic Senators and representatives in congress was openly opposed to prohibition and they were therefore all in favor of it (some of them openly.) Not a single state officer was openly opposed to prohibition, and they were all therefore in favor of it (some of them openly.) Not a single one of the so-called leading (office-seeking) Democrats of the state was openly opposed to prohibition, and they were all, therefore in favor of it. Your rule, Solomon, must be made to work both ways, and these conclusions have not been reached by "Document No. 1," nor by "Saunders and Hale's Circular."—*State Journal.*

HON. CHAS. PRICE.

The gentleman above named will address the people at the following times and places:

Beaufort, Carteret county, Monday, October 9th.

Sanders' store, Carteret county, Tuesday, October 10th.

Sneed's Ferry, Onslow county, Wednesday, October 11th.

Richlands, Onslow county, Thursday, October, 12th.

Bannerman's Bridge, Pender county, Friday, October, 13th.

Wilmington, at night, Friday, October 13th.

Smithville, Brunswick county, Saturday, October 14th.

Chadbourn's, Columbus county, Monday, October 16th.

Point Caswell, Pender county, Tuesday, October 17th.

Wooten's store, Columbus county, Wednesday, October 18th.

J. J. MOTT,
Chm. Rep. Committee.
W. M. COCKE,
Chm. Lib. Anti-Prohibition Com.

State constitution, Sec. 7.—No man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services.

When Will Wonders Cease.

Fellow citizens, will you be surprised when you are told that one hundred dollars was expended in the election of an alderman in a certain ward in the city of Wilmington, last election for the express design of getting a voter to saddle a thirty thousand dollar market on you, fellow citizens? Oh! will you ever purify and cleanse your ballot box where all parties loan their support to such impositions? Do you know, fellow citizens, another man was substituted for the express purpose of voting you a market you do not want, nor never will have located where it is and he, you will remember is run by the same incorpooration the New Market is run by? Will you never see until you are robbed of your last dollar in paying taxes for these moneyed-Gods.

Stand up like freemen and say you will not submit any longer, and furnish a few dollars each and all to employ good and honest counsel and we will be once more free from this accursed New Market company.

THE PEOPLE.

LOCAL CHIPS.

— Full moon on Tuesday night.

— Our summer runaways are gradually returning home.

— The Sea-Side Park has been cleared out for this season.

— Mulletts are said to be more plentiful this season than for many years past.

— There will be no encampment of the State Guards at Raleigh during the State Fair.

— The Champion Compress Company commenced the season's work on Wednesday last.

— Messrs. Kirkwood & Heyer, steamboat inspectors, were in the city during the past week, looking well.

— What is that which never asks any questions but requires many answers?—The street door.

— Reports received daily, leave no doubt of Hon. William P. Canaday being elected to Congress from this district.

— The boys were on the free hunt for marbles at Otterberg's clothing store, on last Monday morning, bright and early.

— Messrs. R. P. Mitchell, G. J. Boney and J. H. Fumbee are announced on the Grain Committee of the Produce Exchange.

— The next annual meeting of the Sabbath School Association will be held in Winston, Nov. 1, 2d.

— The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, which has been in session at Baltimore, Md., adjourned on Wednesday Sept. 20th.

— The sixty-sixth annual session of the Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina, will commence at Asheville, N. C., on the 27th inst.

— Our merchants are returning from the North every day with their Fall and Winter stocks, some of which are indeed very pretty.

— It is said that our river is now becoming infested with cotton thieves. If this should be the case we are greatly in need of river police.

— Why don't our city fathers have the back streets cleansed? There are several in the suburbs of the city which are exceedingly dirty.

— The regular trips of the steamer "Passport" were discontinued for the season, on Thursday last. She will now be docked out for towing.

— We hear a rumor to the effect that the C. C. Railroad will in a short time commence running trains through from Shallotte to Wilmington Good.

— There are about 1,200 light houses around the shores and in the rivers of the United States. Of these 447 are along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts alone.

— A couple of colored boys were caught in the act of robbing Mr. Fred W. Heyer's cash drawer on Tuesday last. Their names were James Bradley and Thomas Chevers.

— A couple of large baskets containing clothes were picked up on the street on Wednesday night last, and carried to the City Hall. On Thursday they were delivered to the owners.

— Let our merchants remember that the Post is printing, weekly, over 6,000 papers, and that it circulates in every county in the state of North Carolina. "A word to the wise," etc.

— A competitive drill, by the military companies of the United States, takes place in Nashville, Tenn., during the month of May, 1883. The prizes to be contested for amount to $8,250.

— At the last regular meeting of Hanover Council, No. 25, U. S. B. F., Mr. Thomas R. Post was elected President, to succeed Mr. John C. James, who has lately removed from this city.

— The Middle seats in the gallery, at the Opera House, are being neatly partitioned off and upholstered. Manager Dyer contemplates making these seats as comfortable as any in the house.

— A subscriber recently wrote to this Journal, making inquiries concerning the next World's Fair, and the wicked editor replied that he is under the impression that the next world won't have any fair.

— The Simpson seines caught 4,000 blue fish on Tuesday last. On the same day Mr. J. A. Hewlett's seines caught 1,000 bunches of blue-fish, averaging five fish to the bunch, making a total of 5,000 fish for the Hewlette seines.

CITY ITEMS.

Death of Mr. W. B. Orr.

It is with pain that we are called upon to chronicle the death of the above named gentleman, who was formerly manager of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Agency of this city, at his home in Oswichee, Russell county, Alabama. He left here some months ago, with the intention of recuperating his health in Western North Carolina, but he commenced to fail in health so fast that he was taken to his home, where he died of consumption. He was a member of Stonewall Lodge, K of P., of this city, and was also a member of the endowment rank. He leaves his wife and children an endowment of $3,000. "God rest his soul."

Personal.

We had the pleasure of meeting Hon. Wm. A. Guthrie, of Fayetteville, Liberal-Republican candidate and next Judge of that district, in our city during the past week. He was looking well, and gave us good accounts from the county of Cumberland.

Ice Famine.

There has been almost an ice famine in this city for some days past; however it is not the fault of the ice dealers. Mr. Ahrens has a cargo now over due, and Messrs. Davis & son have one now due, both of which are daily expected. In the mean time the gentlemen are receiving car loads of ice from Norfolk, which has advanced the price from one to one and a half cents per pound, in consequence of the additional costs to them in getting it here.

A Big Haul.

Messrs. W. E. Davis & Son, made a big haul on Friday last at their Fisheries on Federal Point. They caught about 150 large drum which would average three feet in length, besides an almost equal number of other large fish, among which was one of the strange fish similar to that caught by these gentlemen sometime ago, and pronounced by Prof. Baird, at Washington, D. C., to be a tarpin. These are the only two specimens of the tarpin ever captured in these waters.

Death of Mr. J. A. Beattie.

Again we are called upon to announce the death of a friend. Mr. J. A. Beattie, a postal clerk between this place and Charleston, S. C., died in the latter place on Monday last, of consumption. Mr. B. has been employed on this route for some years, but was compelled a few months ago to resign on account of his, then, fast failing health. He was a native of Pennsylvania and was in the 45th year of his age. His body passed through this city on Tuesday night last, en route for his old home for interment. He was interred in the "mall agents' Benedical Association for $1,000. He leaves a family to mourn his loss.

Capture of an Escaped Convict.

It will be remembered by some of our readers that a notice appeared in our paper some time back, of the escape of one Chas. King from the workhouse, where he was confined for larceny. At the time of his escape, Mr. Savage, the superintendent of the workhouse, offered $25 reward for his re-capture, but no discredit obtained of his whereabouts until a few days since, when Mr. S. received information that King was in the city. Accordingly he followed up the clue with last Sunday night, when he captured his "bird" at the house of Henry King, father of Charles. He was arrested and lodged quietly domiciled in Mould quarters.

COL. STAPLES' SPEECH.

The Republicans Annihilated. The Bloods' Ticket.

Col. Staples spoke Wednesday night from the stand on Third street, to an audience of about 150 white voters, 100 colored and 50 boys.

The Col opened by paying a handsome tribute to old ocean, which he said he had seen for the first time, and which, from his short acquaintance, he was inclined to be very friendly with. (this shows at once that the Col has never known the delights of sea sickness.)

The Col then branched off on the short comings and failures of the Republican party, but did not, amongst the latter, charge any failure to carry elections on a fair count. He was particularly severe on the Revenue officers, and said a poor man in the west could not run a quiet little illicit still in a branch without being arrested by a lot of booted, spurred, and carbined Revenue officials. After charging the Republican party with all the crimes in the political calendar, he then contrasted it with the great, good pure, and show white Democratic party, the party that built all the rail roads, insane asylum, normal schools, gave the negroes a whole acre of land in Raleigh, paid all the taxes, and caused the plentiful crops that have blessed the land, and got $9000,000 of tax bond money from Littlefield.

In an anecdote he likened the Democratic party to a corpse that would only awaken on election morning; this was probably caused by his canvassing experience, which we understand he says has not been enthusiastic or lively.

But the most interesting portion of his speech was the "taffy" part when the appealed to "ye men of the Cape Fear" by their blood and his cage to arise and go into the good work. Your reporter saw several antediluvians on the stand straighten themselves up and look around at the crowd as much as to say, "ah, that is intended for me," and the smile of self-complacency that overspread their countenances, would have done credit to Lord Mannion, when,

"They hailed him Lord of Fontenaye,
Of Lutterwald, and Scrivelbay, of Tamworth Tower, and Town."

But when he alluded to the generations of their ancestors, sleeping on the banks of the placid Cape Fear, it was as much as some of the Colonels and Majors could do to keep from caressing him on the spot.

The Col had evidently taken his cue from a knowing one, for if there is one species of "taffy" the average Cape Fear "blood" takes kindly to, that species is his blood and extensive lineage, and when reference is made to their long line (100 years at greatest) of dead ancestors who "fit in the revolution" or sold groceries to the common herd, they feel far greater than one of the famous Howard family, when his titles are loudly announced by the Court crier on his entrance into the presence of Royalty. A careful observer could notice the increased tension on the vest buttons, and the rigidity of the muscles of the necks of about a dozen middle aged descendants of the long line of dead tradesmen whose ashes the Col apostrophised.

The Col has made friends here, they will never forget him for interjecting that sweet morsel into his speech. Had he been a Republican they could have forgiven him for that. It was so appropriate and showed such an appreciation of their presence by distinguishing them from the rest of the citizens of the state. Your reporter heard one gentleman, whose father made a small fortune selling 'dry salt' to the negroes, but who is now first class, packed against leakage and breakage, we heard this gushing youth remark that the Col was evidently a gentleman of culture and discernment. We knew at once that he had been chewing the Colonel's taffy and some of it had stuck to his teeth, for to convince us that he was a judge of the necessary qualifications of a gentleman, he, though within hearing of two ladies, was not over choice in the selection of his emphasis.

But it all passed off to the satisfaction of the bloods and the delight of the colored boys around the fire, and as it did not lose the Liberals or Republicans any votes everybody is pleased.

Ta, ta, Col, come again and visit our ancestral halls, see old ocean and listen to the heroic accounts of our ancestors who so gallantly sold tape and bacon, "to do wah."

The Col, was introduced by Thos. Strange Esq., in one of the neatest and best delivered speeches we have heard from his standpoint for a long time, and Democrats expressed regret that he had not been billed for the occasion.

Breaking of Ground by a Mass of Beauties.

A high old time is expected at Point Caswell on Tuesday next, when the breaking of ground for the Point Caswell and Clinton Railroad will take place. Good speakers have been invited for the occasion, and it is expected that a large crowd will be in attendance to witness the young ladies commence the work.

The following ladies from Sampson, Bladen, Duplin, Pender and New Hanover counties have been chosen for the purpose of breaking ground:

Sampson county—Misses Cora Murphy, Mattie Corbett, Katie Boykin, Fannie Boykin, Sue Herring, Mattie Herring, Maria Shaw, Minnie Newkirk, Ellen Powell, Rosa Powell, Annie Lamb, Ella Johnson, Anna Moseley, Delilah Powell.

Duplin county—Misses Sue Williams, Helen Faison, Bell Sutherland, Minnie Newbolty.

Bladen county—Misses Maggie Cromartie, Kate Cromartie, Emma Cromartie, Ida Cromartie, Mollie Simpson, Mattie Thompson, Mary J. Andrews, Mollie Henry.

Pender county—Misses Minnie Henry, Atwood Henry, M. A. McMillan, Sallie Powers, Hattie Alderman, Mollie Hall, Della Moore, Katie Tate, Jamie Durham, Helen Smith, Emily Williams, Carrie Moore, Mary Murphy, Lillian Moore, Carrie Hines, Mollie Moore, Maggie Murphy, Louis Murphy, Chile Murphy, Katie Thompson, Ollie Simpson, Ada Colvin, Ellen Murphy, Maggie Faddison, Katie Faddison, Fannie O'Hanlon, Florence Moore.

New Hanover county—Misses Gertie Beatty, Annie Wilson, Hallie Cobia, George H. Atkins, Alice Garrett, Flora Bates, Alice Moss, Ella Wells, Ella Faddison.

— We understand that the stockholders of the Wilmington Market House, at a recent meeting held by them, confirmed the sale of the premises. Of course, we supposed it was "cut and dried" before hand.

Army Matters.

Gen. McDowell, now in command of the military service of the Pacific, will be retired by reason of election in October under the compulsory provision of the army appropriation bill. Gen. Schofield will be assigned to his command, and recently Adjutant General Drum telegraphed McDowell asking when it would be convenient for him to be relieved of his command. McDowell replied that he preferred to retain his command until retired.

Baltimore's Oriole.

The three day's festival of the mystic order of "Orioles" closed on the night of the 14th with a grand spectacular procession, witnessed by many thousands of visitors and an innumerable throng of citizens. All along the route, a distance of four miles, hundreds of stands and platforms, which had been erected for the occasion, the streets, sidewalks and the windows of every building were filled for some hours of the march. The streets were brilliantly illuminated and with handsome decorations on many of the buildings, and the display of flags and gaudy banners in the flash of electric lights, presented a most beautiful display. Costly and handsome decorations of the Sun, American, Evening News and other newspaper buildings, attracted general attention and admiration.

John D. Stelljes.

Our young friend of the "North Carolina House," whose advertisement will be found by reference to our advertising columns, wishes to inform his friends that he has re-opened his restaurant—where everything in his line can be had. He farther desires us to state that if he is not always on hand himself, he has a "Poppa" who is only too willing to make everything comfortable for his guests. Give him a call.

New Firm.

A new firm has been formed in this city by Messrs. S. Dryfoos and Sol Sternberger for the purpose of carrying on the shoe business. These gentlemen have both gone North for the purpose of selecting their stock. They say their stock will consist of everything in the latest styles, and that they will offer them at the very lowest prices. In fact, they intend to suit everybody in both style and price. They are both old hands at the business, and we wish them success.

After all Else Failed.

ATLANTA, GA., Feb. 23, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & CO.: *Sirs*—I exhausted all other remidies for kidney and liver diseases, only to find complete cure in your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. S. CHAMBERLAIN.

NOTICE.

I would respectfully ask my city subscribers to be ready in the future to pay up when I call to see them, and thereby save me *shoe leather*. The Post is only $2.00 per year, payable in advance. We cannot carry DEAD-HEADS.

W. E. N. SMALLWOOD, City Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice!

LOCKWOODS FOLLY TOWNSHIP, September 2nd, 1882.

I HEREBY FORBID ALL PERSONS TO employ, harbor or in any way induce my Son George Metts to leave, or remain from home, under penalty of the law.

BENJAMIN METTS.

Morning Star please copy and send bill to PETER TUCKER.

Lockwoods Folly Township, N. C.

Wanted!

TWO PARTIES WHO HAVE A SMALL capital to go into the turpentine business at two different points in Florida, with a party now located there, (Virginia Parents). To health is second issue would be more of an inducement than capital. For further information apply to

P. H. DARBY,
sept. 17-tf. Wilmington, N. C.

Improving Cape Fear River, Below Wilmington, N. C.—Proposals for Dredging.

U. S. Engineer Office,
19 Hanover Street,
BALTIMORE, MD., August 19, 1882.

PROPOSALS for Dredging in Cape Fear River, N. C., will be received until noon, September 30th, 1882, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications and information can be had on application to this office.

THOMAS TURTLE, Capt. of Engrs.
Sept. 24-6t.

EDWARD H. KING,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFERS BY PERMISSION TO MESSRS. R. R. Bridgers, President First National Bank; and C. M. Stedman, President Bank of New Hanover. Sept. 10-tf.

Sam'l W. Holden.

I HAVE A GAS-FITTING and PLUMBING Establishment on the South side of Market between 2nd and 3rd Streets. I am prepared to do the very best work at reasonable terms. I guarantee satisfaction. I invite the public, who may need the services of a first-class Plumber, to call and see me before making arrangements elsewhere.

SAMUEL W. HOLDEN,
Market between 2nd and 3rd Sts.,
Wilmington, N. C.
sept 24-tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 24, 1882.

Liberal State Ticket.

Nominated by the Liberal Convention, held at Raleigh, June 7th, 1882, and endorsed by the Republican State Convention of June 14th, 1882.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE,
OLIVER H. DOCKERY,
Of Richmond.

FOR SUPREME COURT,
GEORGE N. FOLK,
Of Caldwell.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,
C. C. POOL,
of Pasquotank.
JOHN A. MOORE,
Of Halifax.
FRANK. H. DARBY,
Of New Hanover.
W. A. GUTHRIE,
Of Cumberland.
L. F. CHUCHILL,
Of Rutherford.
LEONIDAS C. EDWARDS,
Of Granville.

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT,
WILLIAM P. CANADAY,
Of New Hanover.

A WORD TO THE WORKING MEN.

"Hear me for my Cause."

It is apparent to the most casual observer that the strength of the coalition party lays amongst the toiling masses.

The working white man in the south has been so long looked down upon, so often snubbed by the so-called aristocratic element, that he has at last determined to rebel and assert his manhood. To work with your hands has ever been looked upon as a species of disgrace; in our section of the Union the white mechanic was put on a social level with a free negro before the war, and since that time has made slow progress, improving his social standing in the estimation of the "priveleged class."

No matter how gifted his son or daughter, they were measured socially by the avocation of their parents, and kept strictly in their class of society unless they allowed this upper class to patronize them, and stifle their manhood for the purpose of obtaining social recognition.

It is hard to reconcile such a statement with anything like good sense, yet we have known well bred and educated mechanics devote a life time to sycophancy, for the purpose of seeing their children "admitted into society."

We have seen good, honest hard working men who had made up their minds to vote according to their convictions, have their purpose changed by a hand shake or a hearty greeting. And the class that want to hold them in subjection, well know these things, and to retain power will scruple at no means, however contemptible.

The state governments have generally been in the hands of this aristocratic element, and have been managed with an eye exclusively to their own advancement and retention in power. Democratic Congressmen have with only rare exceptions, filled appointments to the Military and Naval Academy exclusively from this class. Diplomatic and government clerkships have been parceled out in the same way to them.

To be the drunken, worthless son of Col Hundred-Negro, was a greater honor than to be the intelligent, thirty sober son of John Jones, the carpenter.

To be the thirty-fourth cousin by marriage of one of the 'old families,' implied greater honor than to have built up a business by energy, and tact, and the application of a lifetime.

The old families intermarried to such an extent that their influence, when focussed on any one object, usually carried it through, from a block-head's college diploma to a verdict of not guilty for a felon. Each family formed a close corporation, and their unwritten by-laws were to push ahead in the world and protect one another at the expense of every outsider. At times these families would become jealous of each other and disagree, but let a working man endeavor to push his head above the line marked out for him, and instantly their differences were healed and their united force used to keep him back.

At election times, when in their intestine differences, they needed his vote to fight one another, they would patronize him. The young ladies would be allowed to speak to a working man's son, (great honor) and the young bloods would invite him to take a drink or a cigar, speak familiarly to him on the street, and take their hats off to his sisters when they passed them. But immediately after election, the old exclusiveness was renewed and the recipients of these transitory and questionable honors sank into their former insignificance.

The same course is being followed to day, and honest, hard working white men are allowing themselves to be enjoled by it, though they well know that this class of people look down upon them with contemptuous indifference and are only using them for selfish ends.

They well know that they have no privelege for which they owe any thanks to this element. In all the long years of their political power, they never gave them a homestead exemption, a mechanics' lein, or a free school law, and had they the power today, these bulwarks that protect the poor man, would be ruthlessly annihilated.

The working white man in our state has in the present election an opportunity to teach these lordly gentlemen a useful lesson, and at the same time open the road to a future for his children. By the success of the Liberal party, this class will be placed where they belong, on an equality with the rest of our citizens—their special privilege of filling every position of honor, trust and emolument, of the state government will be curtailed and they will have only even chances with the rest of our people.

The University—thousands will then be spent for free schools scattered over the state with in reach of all. Leaving everything else out of the question and resting the election on this one issue, it ought to be enough to make working men support the Liberal ticket, and every working man who has that independence of character moulded by toil, who feels that his Creator created him, and the constitution of his country and state guarantees him free and equal to any man or set of men, be their pretensions what they may, will support this movement.

It is a humiliating sight to see a man endowed by his Creator with power to think and act for himself, following in the lead of his mental inferior as a mastiff would a poodle, simply because this leader claims a superiority that has no foundation in fact.

From all portions of the civilized world comes the news that the working masses are throwing off the social shackels that have so long bound them down, and asserting their superiority. White working men of North Carolina, what will you do when your opportunity comes, as it will on the 7th day of next November? On that day will be presented a chance that may not again occur in your lifetimes. The constituent element of the two parties in themselves ought to show you where your lines lay.

On the one side is all the arrogance born of power, the pride of blood, the insolence of caste, and the intolerance of a moneyed and landed oligarchy.

On the other is the great producing classes, the small farmer and merchant, the mechanic and laborer.

Many of you who served in the know army how soon legitimate authority over you merged into license that almost enslaved you.

And should this overbearing aristocracy (by your votes) continue in power they will be so sure of their hold that they will not hesitate to ignore your claims for recognition. It is their past history, their former training and their present creed to hold themselves up by your votes and at your expense. Standing on what they are, they amount to nothing, but by having you to contrast with, they appear to the superficial observer *something*. They want to keep you ignorant that they may rule you by apparent intelligence which exists only by contrast with your ignorance.

To rule you, they appeal, not to your reason, but to your prejudice; they ask you to save your country from negro rule and carpet-bag government, at the same time (and we defy contradiction) they fill every situation with a colored man that they can fill, and will not employ you if they can get him to do your work. If you have intelligence enough to make a contract, and manliness enough to hold them to their part of its performance, you are marked as insolent, not knowing your place.

If you truckle to them and after your work is done, take your pay at such times and in such amounts as they may fix, take off your hat, and thank them humbly when you get it, and vote the ticket, they tell you, "you are a very good man" of your class and deserve a qualified notice.

We ask any working mechanic whose business takes him out of his shop if this picture is over drawn? Why is it that labor is respected all over the United States but in the south? Why is that Massachusetts sends a shoemaker to the United States Senate and Maine and Connecticut send carpenters, stone masons and ship wrights to the halls of Congress? Because labor is honored and respected, because owing to its early recognition it has made these states great, rich and powerful, as it will make North Carolina if it is not kept down by a sham aristocracy of nothing, from nothing and nothing.

We must be turning our "faces towards the sunrise," working white men, particularly those who have families to raise, must rouse and shake off the shackles for their children's sake; they must, by their own action, make labor in much requested and recognized in North Carolina as it is in Ohio or Wisconsin, and the first step towards this is to shake themselves free, and this they can do by their votes.

Let this autocratic class see that you care nothing for their vaunting pretensions, that you are indifferent to their assumptions of superiority. Be men! men who belong to yourselves; who no man carries in his pocket; men who can earn what your eat, drink and wear; who know your rights, and knowing, dare maintain them, and rest assured that when this class are out of power your state will enter on a new era of prosperity, there will be work for all her sons and the young men will be kept at home to do it instead of wandering around the world to find it.

TO WHITE WORKING MEN.

You white working men must "organize, organize, organize," so as to be ready to do the work, viz: Swell the crowd at the speaking, hollow and hurrah, carry the transparencies and torches: run after one another on election day whilst the bloods stand on the side-walk as you pass in procession and fill the offices that the votes made which you run your feet sore to get up to the polls. You will then be "bully boys," for twenty-four hours, but after that, ask some of them for a job and see if it is not promised to someone else because they did not know you wanted it. Do you not see their plan is to use you to defeat the Liberals and then keep you and the colored man both down at their mercy by using one against the other.

Keep your eyes open, do not be played for fools, say nothing, but "saw wood."

A SAMPLE OF FAVORITISM.

We see our Board of Aldermen recently appropriated $2.25 for the Little Giant Fire Company. Now sometime since the Adrian Company asked an appropriotion for a purpose similar to that of the Little Giant, and were refused.

We supposes the Adrian Company being composed principally of foreign born citizens, were not, in the consideration of our aristocratic Board entitled to the same regard that the native born style and pedigree company were, yet they have done probably as much service, and in the opinion of our citizens ought to have equal rights before the Board with any other company. Is this the way to encourage our foreign born citizens; Is Knownothingism dead? or is there a political negro in the wood pile? Why is it thus thusly?

An explanation from the high-toned Board is in order. Why was not the the Adrian Company allowed her appropriation? Her claim was the first one in, and was equally as important and urgent as the Little Giant's.

WHITE WORKING MEN READ THIS!

When you attend the meetings at the Third street stand, remember that every nail in it was driven by a colored carpenter. You are good enough to vote, but when a job is to be given out, "whar is you?"

These very colored mechanics who are employed by the Democratic County Executive Committee to build this stand, are the men who you are daily called upon to "organize" to defeat at the polls, that these people who employ them may continue in office.

Here is a sample of the negro rule sham—it is negro rule for you, but offices for the aristocrats. White working men, can you longer be humbugged by such clap-trap? Does it not show for itself? How much longer are you going to allow yourselves to be used to pull the chestnuts out of the fire? Your chance to show your manhood is not far off. Will you do it? Let these kid glove gentlemen know that you understand them, that you are not quite the fools they take you to be.

Let them carry the transparencies and do their own shouting in this campaign. Stick to your own interests, and let them have things to themselves as it is entirely in their own and not in your interests. Do not be patted on the back, do not be soft-soaped, let them know that you are a power, if no where else, at least in politics.

A STILL DIALOGUE.

Scene—A still house. Enter Bourbon, very thirsty.

Bour.—Good morning, Mr. Liberal, can I get a drink of brandy, this morning.

Lib.—No sir, I am sorry to say, that it is all in bond, and cannot be opened till the revenue man comes round.

Bour.—That's what we got from the infernal Radical-Revenue party.

Lib.—Well, yes, but that's better than the Democrats proposed to do for us last year.

Bour.—How's that?

Lib.—Why, if the people had remained quiet the Democrats in the last Legislature, with the aid of our Democratic Governor, would have forbidden the making, buying or using of any kind of liquor. Liquor in bond is better than no liquor.

Exit Bourbon.

Poor men of North Carolina, do you know that you are taxed to support a so-called University, with carpet-bag professors, for ten months in the year, while your own children are denied four months school?

State constitution, Sec. 7.—No man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services.

A VERY NICE PLAN INDEED.

We see that Col. B. R. Moore, a Democrat office holder is abroad in the land "orating," and one of his propositions on the stump is that the school tax contributed by the white people of the State should be used to pay the schooling of white children and that paid by colored people should be used to pay the schooling of colored children. Now does any one really suppose that any Bourbon orator means any such stuff. Not at all. What the Bourbon orator really means is to create more offices for more Bourbons to fill. For instance, they now have a county Superintendent of Education, a useless and expensive office, the salary of which comes out of the small pittance hoarded by the state to educate children, and which office is of used to keep up some exhausted Bourbon. Now separate the educational fund into a white and black educational fund and what is more necessary and proper, would say the Bourbons, than to have a county superintendent of white schools and a county superintendent of colored schools.

Two offices, both of which, as a matter of course, would be filled by Bourbons. The only trouble is this; they are sure to make the salary of the latter office sufficient to exhaust the funds provided for colored schools and then make the assertion that the colored people were not able to educate their children. This is their plan exactly, for it is only in the ignorance of the masses that the Bourbons expect to continue their power and offices.

This assertion is not very apparent on its face but it is borne out by past experience of the Bourbon party. They are now howling about wanting to establish the system of internal revenue. When they had and controlled both houses of the Federal Congress, a few years ago, did they offer or attempt to remove the internal revenue system? Not at all: There was not a whisper about it from the worst Bourbon among the howlers. And why? They thought the next turn of the wheel would bring a Democratic President and they wanted the affairs of the Internal Revenue for long waiting and hungry Bourbons to fill. Catch them abolishing offices that there is any prospect of having a Bourbon to fill. No, sir, that has not been their past reputation and will never be their future intention.

ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT.

The Bourbon Democracy have raised a great howl about the revenue law. That party had control of Congress, the house six years and both branches two years, but did not attempt to repeal this law, although they had promised every campaign, since 1870, to do so. We published last week an abstract of the law passed by the Democratic Congress, 1879, giving deputy marshals, collectors and deputy collectors the power to arrest without warrant. Such authority was never before given to an officer except in cases of an insurrection, when the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended. The *Congressional Globe*, of that date, shows the following Democratic members of Congress from North Carolina voted for this law: Joseph J Davis, W M Robbins, Alfred M Scales, W L Steele, Robert B Vance, *A M Waddell*, and Jesse J Yeates. Every one Democratic Congressmen from North Carolina.

THE PEOPLES' MONEY.

Under the cry of "retrenchment and reform," the Bourbons have established an asylum for briefless lawyers called an agricultural department. It is supported by the tax which the hard fisted farmer pays on the fertilizers he is forced to use on his poor land.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

After six years of patient research, and the application of all the modern tests of chemistry, the Agricultural department of North Carolina has discovered the kind of grub which makes the butterfly. The technical name of the grub is—*buckwheat cakes*. Other grand discoveries of infinite value to our farmers are expected from the same source in a century or two.

When a Bourbon talks about "the white people" he only means the white Bourbons. The negro Jack Turner was accused of "unrelenting hatred to the white people," but he only hated those who hated and hunted and finally murdered him. The Bourbons try to make the North believe that the people South are devided on the color line. This is untrue. It is the *political line*. A Bourbon knife nestles in its sheath, not at sight of a man of a different color from its owner, but a man who entertains a different political opinion.

Do you think you are incompetent to elect your County Commissioners, Justices of the Peace and School Committeemen? If you do, vote with the Bourbons, who thinks so too.

State constitution, Sec. 7.—No man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services.

If do not believe that the white people in the west are willing to delegate to the Legislature their right to elect magistrates who shall elect county commissioners.—D. G. Fowle's Letter, 1871.

OFFICE HOLDERS vs. THE PEOPLE.

The campaign is being fought on the one side by office holders who are making a desperate fight to continue to suck at the public teat regardless of the wishes of the people; while on the other side the people, or those who have the moral courage, arraigned in favor of the public interest.

We find the following officers fighting against the people. Examine their names—they are old pigs yet they continue to fight for the teat.

Thos. J. Jarvis, Governor, salary	$4,000
Thos. Kenan, Attorney General	3,500
J. M. Worth, State Treasurer	6,000
W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State	4,000
J. C. Scarbrough, Supt. Pub. Inst'n	3,500
W. P. Roberts, Auditor	2,500
Zeb. B. Vance, Senator	5,000
W. M. Ransom, "	5,000
Thos. Latham, Member Congress	5,000
J. W. Shackelford "	5,000
W. R. Cox, "	5,000
A. M. Scales, "	5,000
——Dowd, "	5,000
R. F. Armfield, "	5,000
Robt. B. Vance, "	5,000
——Gudger, Supt. Deaf, Dumb & Blind	3,000
——Ruffin, Supreme Court	3,000
J. R. Shepherd, "	3,500
——Gilliam, Superior "	2,500
A. A. McKoy, "	2,500
J. C. McRay, "	2,500
——Shipp, "	2,500
3rd Dist., Swift Galloway, Solicitor	3,000
8th " ——Strodick, "	3,000
6th " ——— "	3,000
7th " ——— "	3,000
8th " ——— "	3,000
9th " ——— "	3,000
E. R. Moore, "	1,500
O. P. Meares, Judge Criminal Court,	2,500
Senator Ransom's son	3,000
Senator Vance's son	3,000
Gilbert Dudley, Private Secretary	1,800
Treasurer Worth's son	1,800

The people have risen and they are fully determined to relieve the state from this horde who have been so long feasting on the state. Adding to the amount will be paid to the 475 county commissioners, will make $178,000 per annum paid out to these Bourbons to fight and to prevent people getting back their right to govern themselves. The people are anxious for local self-government and are going to try very hard to whip out the Bosses above named. It may be a hard fight, but the people will most certainly win if they will but stand up and make a bold manly fight.

Convention!

CARTHAGE, N. C., Sept. 9, 1882.

Mr. Editor:

The Convention of the above named date met at the appointed time and place. At 1 o'clock, p. m., the bell was rung, as a signal to the liberty loving citizens who had thronged the streets of Carthage from every precinct of Moore.

By the time the minute hand of the chronometor had glided down to 1:10 every nook and corner of the court house was crowded to the utmost capacity.

Mr. W. T. Tyson arose and called the house to order, after which he made a motion that Mr. Thos. Morrison act as temporaty chairman. The motion was carried. He entered at once upon his duties, and in a short and pointed speech state the object of the meeting. Mr. D. C. Evans was elected as temporary secretary.

The convention then proceeded to a permanent reorganization. Mr. John Evans was chosen and unanimously elected permanent chairman, Mr. D. C. Evans permant secretary, and Mr. W. T. Tyson assistant.

The chairman then announced the house ready for the transaction of business. The secretary called the roll of delegates of each township, and all being present, the vote was taken and all went solid for S. H. Buchanan as our candidate for the Senate and John A. Barrett for the House of Commons.

The following were heartily endorsed by the convention:

Hon. William P. Canaday, Col O. H. Dockery, and the entire Liberal state ticket.

The convention was addressed by Messrs. W. T. Tyson, Thomas Morrison, W. T. Chalmers, D. J. McRae, John Evans, ——— Cain and D. C. Evans.

The convention they adjourned *sine die*.

D. C. EVANS, Sec.

Edgecombe Republican County Convention.

Mr. Editor:

The regular Republican convention of Edgecombe county was held in the Court House at Tarboro, on Tuesday, Sept. 5th. The convention was called to order promptly at 9:30 o'clock, by John C. Dancy, Chairman of the County Republican Executive Committee. He made a speech on opening the convention, that has been pronounced a masterpiece in point of thought and eloquence, by all good judges. He discussed all the living issues, eulogized the liberal movement, and counselled harmony as the only sure means of success in the pending struggle.

The committee on credentials after being duly appointed, retired and afterward came in and reported the twenty townships and precincts represented by duly accredited delegates.

John C. Dancy was unanimously elected permanent chairman of the convention.

The convention then went into nomination of county officers with the following result:

Clerk of Court, H. S. Spragins; Sheriff, John T. Taylor; Register of Deeds, John C. Dancy; Treasurer, B. J. Keech; Surveyor, John R. Baker; Coroner, Chas S. Cooper; Senate, Robert Gray; House of Representatives, A. R. Bridgers and William Bunker.

It was, throughout, the most harmonious convention held in the county for years. A large Republican vote is expected to be polled and a good report may be expected from old Edgecombe. We are all proud of the leadership of us true Republicans as J. C. Dancy. He works for the party then himself. Give us more such as he and others I know. The party here is certainly all right for the whole ticket.

WIDE AWAKE.

HALLSVILLE, DUPLIN CO., N. C., Sept. 12th, 1882.

Editor Post:

We see in the columns of the Post that other places are represented and not a word from Hallsville.

We are aroused to our duty and intend to stand to our colors in November next. Liberals here are alive and awakened to the political issues of the present campaign and will meet the opposition fair and square.

Now, concerning the present system of county government, we have this to say, the party that created and adopted this system certainly "corner ed" upon the liberty of the masses, and in November they will find it scattered a like chaff before the wind. They have appointed men as magistrates in this county for six years that could not be elected as yard-sweepers for thirty days, and yet these men were forced upon the people without their consent or any solicitations on their part.

The legislature pretended to act for twelve counties in the east; we in the east are complaining. Now, shall eighty counties be denied one of their sacred rights for twelve, or shall twelve submit to eighty?

Now, they speak of negro domination our county was and is a white man's county, and we are surrounded and driven like patridges into that evil net.

As for education, we know but little about it, scarcely anything, but any man who opposes or obstructs education is our enemy. No man need not ask our support who opposes education.

We look upon education, in a sense, as bone and sinew of the county.

The tariff question of course is a custom or duty on imported goods, and ought to be kept up and applied to the education of both races, so we are friends of education and would like to have our free schools to continue for eight months in a year instead of four.

As for class legislation, it is repugnant to the will of the people and is dangerous to liberty. The Bourbons have rode into office upon our shoulders enough with soft words, and as soon as they get in power their first blow is at the poor mans liberty, this is wrestling with the poor man but taking all the under hold.

The Liberal party in this county has organized the Liberal clubs, that is Hallsville, Cypress Creek, Island creek, and Rock Fish townships have organized their clubs and we feel safe in saying the entire Liberal ticket is in the lead in this county. We shall vote for F. H. Darby, W. P. Canady, and O. H. Dockery and every man that we vote for as members of the Legislature will have to pledge themselves to work for the abolishment of the present system of county government.

HALLSVILLE LIBERALS.

Good Bye to the Homestead.

When the homestead was decided by the Supreme Court to be constitutional and valid, Judge Pearson and Judge Rodman dissented. The enemies of this benevolent act, are exulting over the fact that the present court will at its next session overrule the former decision made, as they say, by three Republican Judges for party purposes.—It is said all three of the present Judges believe the act unconstitutional when applied to old debts, and they expressed themselves so at time the as lawyers.

Nearly all the homesteads claimed and paid off were upon and on account of old debts, so it will make a clean sweep if the Democratic Judges overrule the Republican Judges on the homestead.

Thousands of mothers and children are interested in having the homestead secured as it is against judgments and executions for tort as well as for debt. The purpose of the Legislature and Convention also was to save the homestead from all executions. Republican Judges have ruled and solemnly decided that the homestead is good against every judgement and execution except for taxes. Will Democratic Judges overrule this decision? We were too young to know and see how we got into the late war, but older heads say the people were indifferent about secession and left it all with party leaders. The people should no longer be indifferent, but look to their homesteads, and elect a majority of Liberals and Republicans to the Legislature who alone can and will save the homsteads of the people.—*Ex.*

BENNETT THE SOLDIERS' FRIEND.

In 1865 when the confederate soldiers returned home to Anson county they found nothing in the shape of provisions, &c., to feed their families

Capt. Goodloe was at Ansonville with a large lot of government stores. These stores were ordered to be distributed among the suffering families of returned soldiers. A party consisting of W. F. Gillis, Flem George, E. N. Ingram, H. C. Sibly, Sandy Sibly, and others, went to Troy, to which place Goodloe had taken these stores, intending to appropriate them to the use of himself and his partner in the scheme, and took the property from him, and carried it to their homes.

Judge Bennett sent a summons to these confederate soldiers to come to Wadesboro; they did not go, and then Judge Bennett dispatched an officer and sent him after the men with a second summons. They then went to Wadesboro and were sent by Bennett to Salisbury to go before the commandant of the post at that place.

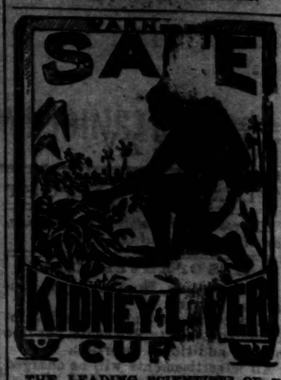
They went and stated to him why and at whose instance they were there.

He asked who was Col. Bennett, and being told, said, "Go to your homes and keep what you have for yourselves and families. They returned home and were never interfered with again.

It is said that Bennett and Goodloe were to go snacks in the property which Bennett was to recover.

And this is the kind of friend he was to the poor soldier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



THE LEADING SCIENTISTS OF TO-DAY agree that most diseases are caused by disordered Kidneys or Liver. If, therefore, the Kidneys and Liver are kept in perfect order, perfect health will be the result. This truth has only been known a short time and for years people suffered great agony without being able to find relief. The discovery of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure marks a new era in the treatment of these troubles. Made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, it contains just the elements necessary to nourish and invigorate both of these great organs, and safely restore and keep them in order. It is a POSITIVE remedy for the diseases that cause pain in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Headache—Jaundice—Dizziness—Gravel—Fever—Ague—Malarial Fever, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs.

It is an excellent and safe remedy for females during Pregnancy. It will control Menstruation and is invaluable for Leucorrhœa or Falling of the Womb.

As a Blood Purifier it is unequaled, for it cures the organs that make the blood.

This Remedy, which has done such wonders, is put up in the LARGEST SIZED BOTTLE of any medicine upon the market, and is sold by Druggists and all dealers at $1.25 per bottle. For Diabetes, inquire for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. It is a POSITIVE REMEDY.

H. H. Warner & Co
Rochester, N. Y.

JOHN WERNER,
PRATICAL GERMAN BARBER AND PERFUMER.
29 MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

MY MANY FRIENDS IN SMITHVILLE and in the country are invited to come and see me. Also Sea Captains and Commercial Travelers. The best workmen and the finest accommodations in the city.

I beg to inform the public that I can found at Mr. JOHN WERNER'S, prepare to wait upon all who favor me with a call.

JAMES H. CARRAWAY.
may 14—tf

BROWN & PEARSON.

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING AND Shaving Saloon, No. 28 North Front Street. Best Workmen employed. Prices as usual. Give us a call. apl 9-1y

CAMERON, N. C, June 20, 1882.

WE DESIRE TO INFORM OUR friends and the traveling public generally, that we have opened a barber shop and eating saloon at this place. Shaving done neatly, and meals furnished at all hours. Give us a trial,

HAGANS & HUSKE
June 25 tf Propietors

Sale of Land by Public Auction.

BY VIRTUE AND IN PURSUANCE OF an order of sale, made on the 25th day of July, A. D., 1882, by the Superior Court of the County of New Hanover, State of North Carolina, in a certain penal proceeding pending in said Court, wherein Robert M. Devane as administrator of William S. Devane, deceased, and Laura M. Devane are Plaintiffs, and William S. Devane, Jr., Duncan L. Devane Elijah P. Devane and others are Defendants, the undersigned as administrator of William S. Devane, deceased, and Commissioner appointed by the aforesaid order, made in said cause, will sell by public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the City of Wilmington in the County of New Hanover, aforesaid, on Monday, the 2nd day of October, A. D. 1882, at 12 o'clock, M., a certain lot or parcel of land, situate in said City of Wilmington and bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the Western line of Seventh street, sixty feet Southwardly from the Southwestern intersection of Nixon and South streets, thence Southwardly with South street thirty feet, thence Westwardly parallel with Nixon street, one hundred and fifty feet to Love street, thence Northwardly with Love street, thirty feet, thence Eastwardly, parallel with Nixon street, one hundred and fifty feet to the beginning, and being a part of lots Nos. 1 and 2 in Block 82 according to the plat of said city by James G Brown. Terms of the sale: One third of the purchase money cash, and the balance in two equal payments in three and six months respectively, with interest from the confirmation of the sale by the Court. Notes with sufficient security for the deferred payments will be required of purchaser, and the title to the said premises will be reserved until all the purchase money is paid.

This the 25th day of August, A. D. 1882.

E. M. DEVANE,
Administrator and Commissioner

Greater Inducements

PURCHASERS OF GROCERIES!

MAY BE FOUND

At the Large Wholesale Establishment

Adrian & Vollers,

AT

S. E. Corner Front and Dock st

Than can possibly be offered elsewhere.

AND IN THEIR STOCK!

WILL BE FOUND

Every Thing in the Grocery Line

That a Dealer or Consumer of Goods

Selections for the Country Trade ample and superior.

Jan 29-tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20 1882.

A Constitutional Deadhead

Appended to the published list of Senator Vance's appointments is the following: "Friends at each of the above named places are requested to provide a conveyance to the next place," &c. This is cool. Estimating the Senatorial services of this dead-beat at four and a half months per year, on an average, and his salary as Senator and pay as railroad commissioner at but $6,000 per annum, we find he is in receipt of $1,333 for every month he is employed, outside of his blue grass rations, and yet, while riding deadhead on the railroad lines and water courses, he must needs *beat* poor farmers out of the cost of transportation across the country! What has become of that fine carriage the Richmond and Danville Railroad people discriminated against.

P. S.—Since the foregoing was written we find that some poor farmer is expecting to transport Senator Ransom too. Make the bummers pay their way: they are laboring to advance their own interests only.—*State Journal.*

Some Democratic Jay Hubbels

In the early days of the campaign Bourbon papers teemed with abuse of Republican leaders for asking voluminous contributions for campaign purposes, and the practice was condemned in unmerciful terms. The last two issues of the *Times* have contained the charge direct and specific that the gate keepers, guard and employees at the penitentiary were assessed for campaign purposes. The Bourbons do not dare deny the charge. They are as dumb as the dead on the subject. The charge is true. Further, these leaders are beginning contributions of private individuals, and the organ of that party cries out for help from the east. We have not the proof and will not make the charge until we get it, but are informed every officer and employee at the charitable institutions have been assessed.—*Ral. Times.*

Is it wise in some of our Democratic contemporaries to jump upon every capture of rascally postmasters as an item illustrative of Radical worthlessness? Is it fair to overlook the fact that all such rascals are caught by Republican agents? So that the virtue of the catching surpasses the vice of the caught?

For our part, we feel that every rascally mail official who is detected and punished is just that much assistance to our people in general, our business men in special, and our newspapers above all! Because the South cannot flourish until our people learn to use the mails just as freely as all classes and conditions of men do at the north.

And this will not occur untill there is *absolute safety* in using the mail.

There is no such security, at present, as every editor knows; but we feel free to say the mails have not been so well managed (except in some contemptible cases that are exceptions) any time in twenty years as in this blessed year of our Lord, 1882, and every scoundrel unearthed adds to the general efficiency. We hope, therefore, that Southern newspapers, instead of heralding a detected postoffice thief as a party example, will join us in praising the zeal and watchfulness of the postal service management, which caught him.—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

The Bourbon Temple Crumbling.

The great Liberal party is all aglow with enthusiasm, its cause is just, its lances are clean, its banners are unfurled, it is marching with proud brave steps upon the old Bourbon Castle of oppression. It is officered, not by the petted sons of insolent aristocracy, but by the steady conservative men of both parties, by all classes of wooing people who know their rights and dare maintain them. Everywhere throughout this grand old commonwealth from the mountains to the sea, the people are flocking to its standard, down with Bossism, down with Bourbonism, down with sectionalism, are its watch-words. On its shields are engraved in guilded letters, restore the right of suffrage, elevate the people, educate the poor. Let there be no flaging, no faltering but let every soldier be a hero till the victory is ours.

In the wars of great Nepolian, when he was besieged in Italy, Marshal McDonald, one of his generals, was marching to his assistance, and his army was overtaken by a terrific snow storm on the Alps. The soldiers murmered, complained of their hardships and said they would go no further. McDonald drew his army in line and addressed them as follows: "Fellow soldiers, your general needs every one of you, I pray the pittiless storm will not chill the ardor of your patriotism. Remember the great interest at stake and be men. A few more days of march and trial and Italy will be ours; a few more days of struggle and we will win the victory." Every man stood to his post and Italy was theirs. In a like spirit we speak to the people of North Carolina, your great General 'Liberty' needs every one of you, Let not the pittiless storm of Bourbon abuse chill your devotion to right. A few more weeks of labor and Italy will be yours, a few more weeks of struggle and your liberties will be restored.

Forget your differences, your prejudices and think,

"Only of the common cause in which you go,
Like Greeks against a Trojan foe."

—*Blue Ridge Blade.*

INVISIBLE POISON.

How it Works Its Way into the Body and How to Counteract it.

One of the great scourges of the present year in all parts of America has been malaria. This is a trouble so treacherous in its nature and so dangerous in its results as to justly cause apprehension wherever it has appeared. But there are so many erroneous ideas upon the subject that a few words are in order at a time when people are subject to malarial influences.

Malaria, which means simply bad air, is the common name of a class of diseases which arise from spores of decaying vegetable matter, thrown off from stagnant pools or piles of vegetation undergoing decomposition. These spores when inhaled with the breath or taken into the system with water soon enter the blood and germanating there find a foothold, whereby the whole system is poisoned and the various functions disordered. When the germ theory of disease was first advanced it was supposed that these spores were of animal nature, and like the bacteria in dyptheria were propagated in the blood but they are now conceived to be of vegetable origin, like the fungi found on decaying wood or in cellars. The source of this state of the air is generally swamps or stagnant pools, which, partially dried by the hot sun, send forth vapors loaded with this malarial poison. These vapors descend to the earth in the night, cooled by the loss of temperature, and breathed by sleepers are readily inhaled. Hence persons living near stagnant pools or marshes are liable to be afflicted with chills and fever, and such localities are never healthy, though they are more so when the streams flowing into them are pure, and also when the water is high. Again the drainage of houses, barns, etc., are a fertile source of malaria. One will often notice in coming into the neighborhood of one of these sluggish streams that pass through almost every village a most villainous smell caused by the offensive refuse which communicates its bad odor to the atmosphere, especially on hot days. This absorbed into the system by the lungs or taken in through water, which also absorbs it from the air, poisons the blood and deranges the whole system. This poison is also developed in force in wells and springs when they become low, and the result of drinking these is the same as breathing the poisonous air. In a time of drouth the great quality of vegetation that dries up in the meadows, stubble fields and pastures, the corn fields and forest leaves produces the same effluvia. On the prairies when large tracts of prairie ground are turned over the decaying vegetation is a widespread cause of malaria.

The evils which follow malarial poisoning are almost infinite. Disease of a malignant and dangerous nature accompanied by symptoms the most distressing are certain to manifest themselves and life is a burden so long as this poison remains in the system. The indications of malarial poisoning are loss of appetite, shortness of breath, pains about the heart, wasting of flesh and strength, despondency, nervousness, chilly sensations, unaccountable lassitude, dull pains in various parts of the body, headaches, dizziness, a coated tongue and dry mouth, night sweats, muscular debility, puffing under the eyes, an unusual color, or sediment about the fluids passed from the system, etc. Any one of the above symptoms may be an indication of malarial poison in the body which necessitates immediate and careful attention.

But if malarial poison could not find a lodgment in the human body, it would be just as harmless as the oxygen of the air. The great difficulty is that, after being absorbed in the system it produces obstructions in the stomach and lungs, clogs the circulation of the blood, affects the kidneys, liver and other organs, and brings on diseases of a most dangerous character. There is only one known way by which these diseases may be avoided or cured after they have once made their appearance, and that is by keeping the great purifying organs of the body in perfect health. These organs are the kidneys and liver. No one whose kidneys or liver are in perfect condition was ever afflicted by malarial poison. And when these organs are disordered, they not only permit, but invite, these diseases to make their inroads into the body. It is now admitted by physicians, scientists and the majority of the general public that one medicine, and only one whose power has been tested and proven, has absolute control of, and keeps the kidneys and liver in constant health and hence prevents malarial sickness. This remedy is Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the most popular medicine before the American people, and sold by all druggists in the land. It fully counteracts the evil effect of malarial poison in the system, and not only banishes it, but restores the members which that poison has weakened. How well it does this can be learned from the following:

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 26, 1872.—Moving from the state of New York to the western country, I was attacked with malaria and general debility. I had lost all appetite and was hardly able to move about. I had tried a great many remedies, but nothing bettered my condition until I began using Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, which seemed to help me right away, and I feel as well as I ever have in my life. It is a blessing to people in this malarious country.

C. F. WILLIAM,
1412 Grand Avenue, of William & Co., Hardware.

This great remedy has proven its power in innumerable cases, and is today more extensively used in malarial districts, whether in cities or in the country, than any or all the remedies for the cure of the same class of disease. No one can afford to trifle with the first symptoms of malaria, but instant care should be taken to check it on the start before its evil influences overshadow the life.

State constitution, Sec. 7.—No man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services.

The ranks of the Liberal party are rapidly filling up.

PAYMENT OF SPECAL TAX BONDS.

In their desperation the Bourbon leaders are endeavoring to impress upon the people that unless the Democrats are kept in power that the people will be compelled by enormous taxation to pay the special tax bonds.—This is the veriest bosh ever talked to sensible people. These bonds have been repudiated by the State in every conceivable manner and the state is prohibited by the following amendment to the constitution from ever paying them without a vote of the people to that effect:

"Nor shall the General Assembly assume or pay, or authorize the collection of any tax to pay, either directly or indirectly, expressed or implied, any debt or bond incurred, or issued, by authority of the convention of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, nor any debt or bond, incurred or issued by the Legislature of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight either at its special session of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, or at its regular sessions of the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine and one thousand eight hundred and seventy except the bonds issued to fund the interest on the old debt of the State unless the proposing to pay the same shall have first been submitted to the people and by them ratified by the vote of a majority of all the qualified voters of the State, at a regular election held for that purpose."—*Section 6, Article I, Constitution of North Carolina.*

The Supreme Court in the case against the city of Memphis, has decided that that court has no power to appoint officers for a State and compel them to levy and collect taxes to pay debts incurred by the State through its Legislature. So that there is no means by which the special tax bonds can be paid other than by amending the constitution or by a vote of the people authorizing the Legislature to pay said bonds. The attempt to deceive the people upon this point is based upon the idea that the people are arrant fools, or that they desire to be humbugged by Bourbon Democrats. The desperation of despair is upon the Bourbon leaders, otherwise they would not cling to such transparent demagoguery.—*Raleigh Time.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE
Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 25, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER June 25, 1882, at 1.00 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily)
Nos. 48 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington	10.10 P M
Leave Florence	2 57 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction	6.30 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	6.40 A. M
Leave Columbia	10.00 P. M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction	10.30 P. M
Leave Florence at	1.50 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.30 A M

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No 40 West, and Day Mail and Passenger Train, No 42 East.

Leave Wilmington	11.10 P. M
Arrive at Florence	2.47 A. M
Leave Florence	1.00 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	5.15 P M

Train 43 stops at all stations.

Nos. 40 stops only at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on G. & C. R. R., C., C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on train 47.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
June 25-tf

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., June 25, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after June 25, 1882, at 6.40 p. m. Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN
Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	6.40 A M
Arrive at Weldon	12.50 P M
Leave Weldon	1.27 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot	8.30 P M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 42 North and 40 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	5.35 P M
Arrive at Weldon	11.05 P M
Leave Weldon	6.30 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot	11.55 P M

Train No 40 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 12.00 M. and 7.15 P. M., daily. Returning, leave Tarboro at 8.00 A M and 3 P M daily.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All mail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 42 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington. No 47 makes close connection for Tarboro.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
June 25-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.

WOLFE'S

Schiedam

Aromatic

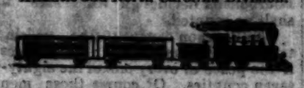
SCHNAPPS.

IT HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR attention that imitations of our article are being sold in this market, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the vending of any article, with any alterations of trade marks above described, will be prosecuted under a recent act of the U. S. Congress.

UDO FUO WOLFE'S SONS CO.,
21 Beaver Street, New York.
17.1sw1y—

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Midland North Carolina Railway.
Atlantic and North Carolina Division.



Time Table, No. 1.
In Effect Sunday, July 16th, 1882.

Express, Passenger and Mail Trains run on this road as follows:

Arrive.	Leave.	STATIONS.	Arrive.	Leave.
P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
	6 00	CENTRAL DIVISION SMITHFIELD		
6 15	6 20	Pine Level Avenue	2 42	2 11
6 35	6 40	Holts Mill	2 56	2 51
6 46	6 51	Princeton	3 05	2 02
7 10	7 11	Copeland's	3 17	3 17
7 28		GOLDSBORO	3 30	
		A. & N. C. DIVISION		
	1 00	GOLDSBORO		1 30
1 27	1 32	Best's	4 53	4 53
1 50	2 05	La Grange	5 06	5 08
2 23	2 33	Falling Creek	5 28	5 23
2 51	3 16	KINSTON	5 38	5 43
3 50	3 55	Dover	6 14	6 14
4 16	4 21	Core	6 35	6 35
4 45	4 45	Tuscarora	6 50	6 50
4 54	4 56	Clarke's	6 58	6 58
5 20	5 50	NEW BERN	7 30	7 00
6 24	6 35	Riverdale	8 02	8 02
6 31	6 34	Croatan	8 07	8 07
6 52	6 55	Havelock	8 24	8 24
7 24	7 35	Newport	8 49	8 52
7 44	7 44	Wildwood	9 00	9 00
7 59	7 59	Hollywood	9 06	9 06
8 05	8 07	Sans Souci Hotel	9 17	9 19
8 08	8 13	Atlantic Hotel	9 20	9 24
8 10		MOREHEAD Depot	9 27	

Train 48 connects with North Carolina train bound west at 7:00 p. m., and with Wilmington & Weldon train bound South at 8:44 and 8:29 p. m.

Train 47 connects with North Carolina train from the west, arriving at Goldsboro 6:12 p. m., and with Wilmington & Weldon train from the South, arriving at Goldsboro, 9:50 a. m.

Train 4 connects with Wilmington & Weldon train bound south, arriving at Goldsboro 8:34 and 8:29 p. m., and bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 9:06 p. m.

Train 3 connects with Wilmington & Weldon train from the north, arriving at Goldsboro 6:44 p. m.

Trains 3 and 4 are specially adapted for local travel, and will carry first and second class coaches. Baggage will be checked on these trains.

J. W. ANDREWS,
Chief Engineer and General Manager.

CALL AT THE
NEW STORE,
And examine the endless variety of
TAPLE AND FANCY
GOCERIES
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
Crapon & Pickett's
No. 16 & 18 South Front Street.
may 21 tf

GEO. N. LAMPHERE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Morehead, Minn.
FOR SALE.
—Town Lots in—
Morehead, Minn. and Fargo D. T.
IMPROVED and UNIMPROVED FARMS Large and Small, in Minnesota and Dakota, all in the famous
RED RIVER VALLEY,
where the soil produce more Wheat, Oats, Barley or Potatoes, of a Better Quality and at less cost and labor per acre, than any soil in the world.
Land is advancing in Value 50 to 100 per cent. each year.
LOTS for $100 to $1000 each.
FARMS for $5 to $20 an acre.
Buy Now and Reap the Benefits of a Rise next Fall and Winter.
Money invested at 10 per cent. per annum, net, with the best real estate security.
For descriptive circular, list of property, prices and terms, address with stamp.
GEORGE N. LAMPHERE,
Morehead, Minn.
Jul 30-tf

REAL ESTATE
AGENCY.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
WILL BUY AND SELL REAL ESTATE:
Negotiate Loans on
REAL ESTATE
Anywhere in North Carolina.
Office with B. R. TAYLOR, Esq., one Door West of Post Office.
O. H. BLOCKER.
Mch 19 tf.

ROCK LIME
FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
FRESHLY BURNED
DELIVERED IN WILMINGTON
At $1.25 Per Barrel.
Also
Agricultural Lime
and Carbonate of Lime
French Bro's.,
ROCKY POINT, N. C.
Jan 29 tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
GEORGE MYERS'
OLD STAND,
11 & 13 SO. FRONT STREET
CAN BE HAD
Delicacies
FOR THE
Dinner Table.

The New Liquor Department is the best in the State. The Choicest
SHERIES, BRANDIES, CORDIALS AND CHAMPAGNES,
Celebreted PONEY WHISKEY,
BLUE GRASS, and the new brand of Whiskey,
Between The Acts!
Don't fail to look at the fine display of LIQUORS.
SODA CRACKERS
AND
MILK BISCUIT!
MINCE MEAT
AND
PLUMB PUDDING,
And the Choicest
FamilY SupplieS!
Prices will suit as well as goods, at
11 & 13 SO. FRONT ST

J. C. SCOTT,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
SHOPS ON PRINCESS BETWEEN Third and Fourth, and on Front between Market and Princess streets. Best workmen employed. Work done on shortest notice. Second-handed shoes bought for Cash. A Confectionery Stand attached. Call and see me. dec 22 1y.

SCHUTTE'S CAFE,
NO. 3 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET.
I HAVE JUST OPENED MY FASHIONABLE
RESTAURANT.
I am prepared to take boarders by the
DAY,
WEEK, and
MONTH
First Class Acommodations for Ladies.
The very best will be furnished that can be purchased in this or the
NORTHERN MARKETS.
Liquors, Wines, &c.,
Will be of
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
The City of Wilmington has long needed a First Class and
Fashionable Cafe.
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
And it is my purpose to supply this want.
Meals furnished at all hours of the Day, and up to 12 o'clock at Night.
Conducted on the
EUROPEAN STYLE.
F. A. SCHUTTE,
Proprietor.
November 21—tf

CHAS. KLEIN
Undertaker and Cabinet Maker.
All Orders promptly attended to. The finest CASKETS, the best WORK and the most LIBERAL TERMS.
Shop on Princess between Front and Second. dec 22-6m

RAILROADS.

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., May 6, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after MAY, 6, 1882, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN DAILY.

No. 1 { Leave Wilmington ..... 3.45 P M
Arrive at Charlotte at ..... 7.[illegible]

No. 2 { Leave Charlotte at ..... 7.5[illegible]
Arrive at Wilmington at 9.1[illegible] A M

Trains No. 1 and 2, stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.
Daily except Sundays.

No. 5 { Leave Wilmington at ..... 3:40 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte at ..... 7:55 P. M

No. 6 { Leave Charlotte at ..... 6:15 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington at ..... 3:35 P. M

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.
Daily except Sundays.

Leave Charlotte	3:40 A. M
Arrive at Shelby	12:40 P. M.
Leave Shelby	1:40 P. M
Arrive at Charlotte	5:40 P. M

Trains No. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with R. & A. Trains to and from Raleigh, and at Charlotte with Shelby Division Train.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte.

Train No. 1 makes connection at Charlotte with A., T. & O. R. R., for Statesville, connecting there with W. N. C. R. R. for all points on said Road.

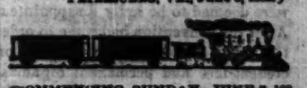
Trains Nos. 1 and 6 make connection at Charlotte with A., & C. R. R. for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points beyond.

Train No. 6 makes close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for points North.

Train No. 2 makes close connection with W., C. & A. R. R.

V. Q. JOHNSON,
jan. 8 tf General Superintendent

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, PETERSBURG, VA., June 6, 1882.



COMMENCING SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1882 trains on this road will run as follows
GOING SOUTH.
BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.
Leave Petersburg daily (Wash'n st. depot) at ..... 4.00 P. M
(Stops only at Belfield.)
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 6.54 P. M
NEW YORK EXPRESS.
Leave Petersburg daily (Washington street depot) at ..... 1.00 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 5.20 P. M
FREIGHT.
Leave Petersburg daily (except Sunday) at ..... 10.00 P M.
Arrive at Weldon ..... 2.40 P. M.
GOING NORTH.
BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.
Leave Weldon daily at ..... 12.05 A. M
Arrive at Petersburg at ..... 2.25 A. M
NEW YORK EXPRESS.
Leave Weldon daily at ..... 1.10 A. M
Arrive at Petersburg at ..... 3.10 P. M
FREIGHT.
Leave Weldon daily (except Sunday) at ..... 6.00 P. M
Arrive at Petersburg at ..... 12.0[illegible] P. M

Sleeping cars and first class coaches on night and day trains.

No change of cars between Wilmington and Washington.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Southern points and baggage checked through.

Passengers going south will purchase tickets and check baggage at Washington street depot.

Passengers going north and stopping at Petersburg, will claim their baggage at Washington street depot.

Freight trains on this road are intended exclusively for freight, and no provision is made on them for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Persons who travel on these trains are specially notified that they are liable to delays, inconveniences and risks not incident to passenger trains.

Agents are not required to open their offices for the sale of tickets for freight trains North bound freight trains stop all night at Mt Airy, and all passengers will be discharged at that point.

R. M. SULLY, Gen'l Supt.
W. P. TAYLOR Gen'l Ticket Agent.
W. J. BRAWN Dispatcher of Trains.
feb 19-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.
I AM PREPARED TO MAKE AND Repair Boots and Shoes in the very best workman-like manner. Work guaranteed
JAMES W. TAYLOR.
Second between Princess and Chestnut Sts apl 19-1y.

AMERICAN POLITICS.
BY
HON. THOMAS V. COOPER.
1100 PAGES. History of all Political Parties, by Senator Cooper. It gives everything pertaining to politics and native history, instruction and handy reference. Sold only by subscription; first subscriptions need them. Will be forwarded by mail or C. O. D., at Publishing Company's expense. Agents now wanted. Must apply early, for Territory is being rapidly exhausted. Premiums are given.
ADDRESS PUBLISHING CO
may 14 12 North Seventh street, Phila.

Home Made Candy,
PURE AND WHOLESOME.
All kinds Made Fresh every day at
C. E. JEVENS,
Second St. 2d door below Post Office.
dec22tf

NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE.
J. D. STELLINGS, - - PROPRIETOR.
CORNER SECOND AND PRINCESS STREETS.
CHRISTMAS is on hand. THEREFORE the undersigned announces that HAVING again ready to serve the Good Humor of his friends. A thoroughly refitted, where the best the market can be found at all times. The best of drinks and the politest attention. Give me a call.
dec 22-6m

THE WILMINGTON POST..

W. P, CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 24, 1882.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 16, 1882.

Mr. Editor:

On the 25th ult. the Republicans and Liberals of Mecklenburg county, met in conference and conjointly agreed upon a county and Legislative ticket to be submitted to the respective conventions for ratification. When the Liberals had their convention on Aug. 26th for some reason or other, they thought it best for the strength and success of the ticket to make a change in the candidate for Register of Deeds, and after inserting the name of the present incumbent of that office in the place of the name agreed upon in the conference, the ticket as a whole, was endorsed. This exchange was the cause of considerable dissatisfaction on the part of the straight-out Republican; and it was feared by many that discontent was so great and wide-spread that it would seriously interfere with the harmony of the Republican convention of to-day, and prevent a successful ratification of the Liberal ticket.

Log rolling, wire-pulling and button holing, was the order of the day, previously to the assembling of the delegates in convention.

At 12 M. according to the time appointment, the chairman of the County Executive Committee, Mr. R. R. Ray, called the convention to order. The court house was well filled, every township being fully represented. There were also present quite a large number of Democrats, some probably interested in the result of the convention, others there out of curiosity hoping that the convention would be a farce, but they were doomed to be sadly disappointed. After the convention had come to order the chair appointed a committee on credentials and permanent organizations. In the absence of the committees, the convention was addressed by several speakers, among whom was Mr. J. W. Gordon, who said that he was in favor of coalition, notwithstanding he was opposed to it in the beginning. He was now ready to coalide with any one who would secure him and his race the political and civil privileges so long denied them by the Democratic party. He said that when he looked at some of the names on the ticket recommended for their adoption to-day, he thought at first it would be a hard job for him to swallow some of them, but he had come to the conclusion to waive his individual preference for the good of the many.

Mr. A. W. Calvin was next call upon, and he without hesitation came forward and responded in quite a forcible and well-timed speech. In the course of his remarks he said that this was no time for foolishness, nor wrangling; but that we had come here to a transact very important business, and in order that we might be successful, order and harmony were very necessary. As he was for the greatest good for the greatest number, he was in favor of coalition and that we might defeat the Democratic ticket of the county, it behooved every delegate in that convention to vote for the adoption of the whole ticket. Messrs. Gordon and Calvin's remarks were favorably received by the convention and had some effect in relieving some of the delegates of their doubts as to whether they would support the whole ticket or not.

The committee on credentials here reported and the delegate's names were called and seated; then the committee on permanent organization made their report, recommending Dr. Norment as permanent chairman. Being escorted to the chair, before taking his seat he thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him. In addition to expressing his gratitude, he made some timely remarks in regard to the political issues of the day. He said before the war he was a Democrat when he believed the Democratic party was in favor of human rights, but at the close of the war on examining the principles of the Republican party he found that that party were in favor of the rights of the poor man and the working class more than his own party, so he became a Republican. That the Democratic party was hypocritical, they pretend that they are afraid of negro domination, but in reality it is the Liberal Republican party they so much apprehend. He longed to see the day when every man enjoyed the same privileges and all the liberty that any other man enjoyed throughout the state. He was for this reason in favor of coalition, and he believed that the hope of the county, of the state, and of the people depended upon the recognition of the ticket presented for their endorsement, that not a single name could be touched upon that ticket without marring the success of the whole. After requesting the assistance of the delegates in his governing the convention he closed.

Mr. Hagan was appointed secretary, and Mr. Smith as assistant secretary, and Mr. J. W. Gordon as vice chairman.

Mr. John Schenck moved that the Liberal ticket be adopted as a whole. Whereupon Mr. W. W. Jenkins arose and in substance said that this was a Republican convention and that they had met to-day to put up a ticket that would meet with success on the 7th of November, that he did not come there for the purpose of causing any disagreement or confusion among the delegates as had been falsely rumored, but he was for doing what he believed to be right. He said that he went to the State Convention in June in favor of a straight-out Republican ticket, but the convention was in favor of coalition, he accepted the result, and intended to do all he could for its success, but this was a county convention and we want a ticket that can win. He though the Liberal ticket a little too straight out for him—that is straight-out Democrats. He claimed that the Liberals violated their pledge made in the conference on the 25th ult.

Mr. Schenck replied to Mr. Jenkins and spoke in favor of adoption of the whole ticket. After Mr. S. was through Mr. Jenkins moved that the name of Mr. Shields be inserted in place of Mr Sims for Register of Deeds. The amendment was voted down. The ticket as at first recommended was next voted upon and was ratified by all the delegates with the exception of a half-dozen. Subsequently it was unanimously accepted.

After the election of the County Executive Committee the convention adjourned *sine die*.

C. H. M.

North Carolina's Struggle.

The people of North Carolina have during the past eight years, been subjected to county government, in the formation of which they had no more power than the Irish tenantry have in the selection of the English constabulary.

The right of self-government in country matters was taken away from them on the ground that some of the Eastern counties contained negro majorities, and that it was better that the counties under white dominion should be deprived of their liberties than that negroes should retain theirs. This is a distinctive Bourbon doctrine. Better that ninety and nine white men should be slaves than that one negro should be free.

Following is a clear statement of the existng system.

The justices of the peace for the whole State are appointed by the majority of the legislature. These justices are constituted the electors who choose the county commissioners from their own number. These county commissioners, appoint all the poll-hodlers, school commissioners, and other inferior officers, and also levy all taxes and control all disbursements of the county funds. The result of this system is, that a county may be governed directly against the will of a majority of its citizens, and the citizen who is dissatisfied with his county or township government can secure a change only by overturning the whole State administration. In other words, a county having ten thousand Republican majority can never be under the control of Republican officials unless there is also a Republican majority in the legislature.

There are *eleven* of these counties in Eastern North Carolina containing negro majorities. If all the negroes had voted, and had voted *for* negroes, and if all their votes had been counted as they were cast, of course there would have been negro rule in these eleven coueties.

This would have violated no law nor infringed upon anybody's rights.

But the negroes did not use their majorities in any such way. We have before us a statement of the affairs of Halifax and Northampton counties during the period from 1868 to 1874.

In Northampton county, where the colored population was in 1870 in a majority of 2,271, there were seventy-eight justices of the peace elected. Of these forty-six were Democrats and thirty-two Republicans.

Of the thirty-two Republicans, but two were negroes. In Halifax county, with a colored majority of 7,500 in the whole population, no negro was ever elected a magistrate. These two counties are fair representatives of the eleven having black majorities.

But there are eighty-seven counties in the whole State. Seventy-six white counties are enslaved to a small State ring, and robbed of all share in their own affairs under the false pretense that this was the only way to protect the white minorities in the remaining eleven counties from negro rule.

We say false because the black voters did not put men of their own race in control. They did put a good many white Republicans in office, but even the North Carolina Bourbons have not openly declard that this is a white *Democrat's* government, or that a white Republican is not a white man.

What then, did prompt the Bourbons to abolish voting on county home affairs? Why, plainly in order to render entirely nugatory the voting of Republicans on State and National affairs. Thus: The appointment of poll-holders (election officers) could not be left to magistrates chosen by the people, because in Republican counties there would be Republican magistrates to appoint them. Poll-holders thus appointed would count the votes cast for Republican candidates as well as those cast for their opponents.

This would never do, because the Bourbons would not dare to stuff in votes enough in their counties to overcome the legitimate Republican majorities of the East. It was this difficulty which the Bourbons removed by abolishing the peoples rights.

They struck down seventy-six white counties in order to reach eleven black counties having white governments.

Now, when State and National elections are held the citizens puts his ballot into that great dark void where Bourbonsim decides on which side it shall be counted.

The Bourbon caucus in the legislature dictates who shall be the justices of the peace in every one of the eighty-seven counties. Of course those men only can be chosen who will obey their creators. The justices of each county then choose for that county three county commissioners from their own number, being the three to whose election they had bound themselves to the caucus of the legislature.

These county commissioners are, of course, the picked men of the Bourbon crowd. They may be men who could not get a hundred votes from their fellow-citizens. Those over whom they rule have to submit just as convicts in a penitentiary are obliged to submit to what ever turnkey is appointed to insure their confinement.

The county commissioners designate every pair of hands which are to handle ballots and ballot-boxes. They may be said to guide the very pens, which are to make the election return. The admitted swindle in Halifax County in 1880 shows how abjectly these political slaves can serve their masters. It was to obtain possession of the election mill, and to adjust it that it would yield Bourbon return no matter how many Republican votes went into the hopper, that the outrage of 1874 was committed by which Bourbons and negroes were alike made political slaves of a small and arrogant ring at the State capitol.

The parents of white children, in white Democratic counties, cannot have the least influence in the selection for school commissioners who are to select the teachers for the public schools there is not a Democatic county in the State in which the Democrats can say which of their fellow citizens shall be trusted with the taxes they pay into the county treasury, or who of their number shall audit or pay claims against it. The ballot-boxes are closed as tightly against Democrats as against negroes.

We are told that this same system prevailed before the war. Of course it did. For that was the time when a few arrogant self-appointed aristocrats in ever Southern State claimed the right to rule over the masses of the white people, and had as little regard for their wishes and opinions as they now have for those of the negro.

They kept the people ignorant because they dispised them, and then deprived them of county governments of their own for the very reason now assinged by them for the Eastern counties, viz: that the voters were not intelligent nough to be trusted. The negro of to-day is not more despised by the Bourbons than were the poor whites in former times; or, as Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, called them in a speech in the Senate, "the mudsills of society."

Let us hope that the North Carolina people now are ripe for the revolt which manhood requires of them. Of small consequence is the liquor question or the relative positions of Republicans at the Chicago Convention, or the chairmanship of the State Committee, or who is "fire-tried," or who began the Coalition work, or who holds a revenue collectorship, or who has or has not been sufficiently rewarded for having been a Republican, or punished for not having been one. The one object for which every North Carolinian who desires to become a freeman should now strike is the right of self-government, and the retaking of the people's forts—the ballot-boxes. So mote it be.——*Nat' Republican.*

There are two school districts in Waccamaw Township in the county of Brunswick. Both districts are exclusively white districts, there being no colored families resident in them.

In one of these districts there has not been a school taught in five years, in the other, not in six years, yet the good people of that township regularly pay their taxes, and we venture to say are as prompt tax-payers as are to be found in North Carolina. They are naturally indignant at such neglect on the part of county officials, an they hold the Democrats responsible for it.

It should naturally be supposed that these Democratic officers would obstruct the education of the colored race, for they have a good record on that score, but when they so wantonly neglect the poor white man and his family off in an out-of-the-way district of what is called a poor county it looks very much to a fair-minded people like they intend to put the negro and the poor white man in the same boat and turn them adrift on a moonless sea of darkness an ignorance; but the Wilmington Post is circulated extensively amongst those people and they endorse the sentiments of Col. Canaday ont he matter of education and when November comes they intend to poll such a vote for him and his magnanimous ideas that will make the Bourbons bellow.

Allready have these people cut and polished a pole, a Canadian flag-pole, to be put up on election ground, and the young ladies are making the Canaday flag to fly at its mast-head.

Green will not get a dozen votes amongst those people.

Their Democratic friends (?) have been trying to keep them Green too long, and they are opening their eyes to what they consider a brighter and more prosperous future.

Waccamaw will certainly roll up a hundred majority for W. P. Canaday.

BRUNSWICK.

Notice—Senatorial Convention.

Delegates from Bladen and Brunswick counties will meet at North West Depot, on Saturday, September 30th, 1882, to nominate a candidate to represent said district in the next Legislature.

E. W. TAYLOR, Chm.,
Rep. Ex. Com. Brunswick Co.
W. T. PRIDGEN, Chm.,
Rep. Ex. Com. Bladen Co.

SMITHVILLE, N. C., Sept. 20, 1882

Editor Post:

Pursuant to a call of the Executive Committee, the Republicans of Smithville township assembled in convention this day at 12 o'clock M., in the court house at Smithville for the purpose of electing three delegates and three alternates to attend the County Nominating Convention, which convenes the 28th inst., at Town Creek, and also to elect a Township Executive Committee for the two years. The chairman very clearly explained the object of the meeting, and then a permanent organization was gone into, which resulted in the electing of John L. Wescott, Esq., as chairman, and Joseph Spells, secretary.

The election of delegates then being in order, after some little confusion and discord, which was soon abated by the patient and impartial presiding of the chairman, with the aid of other moderate gentlemen, the result was as follows:

Delegates—Robt. Jordan, Charle McDonald and John Evans.

Alternates—William Swain, Joseph Spells and George Smith.

Executive Committee—Sam'l Swain, Whitfield Griffin and William Swain.

There being no other business before the house, upon motion, the convention adjourned, *sine die*.

JOSEPH SPELLS, Sec'y.

LITTLE SUGAR LOAF,
BLADEN CO., N. C.
Sept. 20th, 1882.

Editor Post:

The day of battle is fast approximating and it becomes necessary that we should equip ourselves for war. Our adversaries are making preparations for the fight and so must we. We have met them before and through fraud we were hurled to the rear. I hope we have remained in the rear long enough to gain sufficient force to enable us to make a successful charge in this approaching election.

I see no cause for despair but observe victory in the air for the Liberals.

I was at Elizabethtown, Bladen co. N. C., on the 18th inst., and heard what Col. Green termed his speech. He tried to impress it upon the minds of the colored people that the Democrats were the only true friends they had.

He told us that the Republicans had made us many promises but had failed in all. He said the Democrats had made no promises but had done more for the colored people than the Republicans had. He went on to state about the different Normal Schools that had been established under the Democratic administration for the training of colored teachers, etc.

The Colonel seemed to have forgotten the Emancipation Proclamation and thousands of other noble acts of the Republican party. We are aware of our ignorance but we cannot believe all the Colonel hast told us.

We are impressed with the idea that the normal schools were estabiished for one of the purposes which Colonel Green and other Democrats are using them through this campaign.

Now, Mr. Editor, for fear this may find its way to the scrap basket before it reaches the press, I will close with the hopes of a Liberal victory in November next.

Yours truly,
T. B. SMITH.

To the Delegates of Brunswick County.

SUPPLY, N. C.,
Sept. 18, 1882.

Editor Post:

Allow me space in your valuable columns to express myself concerning county officers and to the delegates that are to meet at the county convention, which will convene at Town Creek on the 28th of this month. We learn that there are some colord people in Smithville who are holding club meetings to force themselves into the convention, for the purpose of nominating colored men to represent us We, the people of Lockwoods Folly and Shallotte, are willing to be represented by a colored man provided he were competent, but such movements as this are likely to drive the white Republicans from our ranks and thereby cause Hon. William P. Canaday to lose some votes.

Our choice for county officers of Brunswick are as follows:

For Clerk of Superior Court, Hon. Samuel Swain; for Sheriff, E. W. Taylor; for Register of Deeds, H. K. Reart; for Treasurer, R. M. Wescott; for Coroner, G. K. Andrews. For House of Representatives, John L. Wescott.

As long as we present to the public such men) as these, we are sure of a grand victory. We are not the least uneasy about Brunswick, for we are sure of a large majority. We would do much in favor of Hon. William P. Canaday, whom we sincerely trust may be the next representative in congress from the Third District of North Carolina.

Yours respectfully,
J. R. HOLMES.

State constitution, Sec. 7.—No man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privelges from the community, but in consideration of public service.

That Terrible Diabetes.

GADSDEN, ALA.,
March 6, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—I tried every medicine I could hear of for Diabetes, but in vain. Your Safe Diabetes cure gave me perfect restoration of health.

J. T. LIVINGSTON.

CARTERET COUNTY, N. C.,
Sept. 21, 1882.

Tuesday the 12th inst., was a day of joy in old Carteret. The Liberals held a grand mass convention in Beaufort. There was a large crowd of earnest liberty lovers in attendance, and the eagerness so harmoniously manifested by them in this their maiden effort, gave the strongest proof of a firm resolve to put down aristocratic "bossism." The meeting having been duly organized, nominations were made as follows:

For the Legislature, Thomas D Hewitt; Judge of Probate, William J. Doughty; Surveyor, John L Guthrie; Coroner, Jas B Noe; Sheriff and Register of Deeds, no nominations.

The whole ticket as nominated is good, being composed of men suitable for the respective positions.

Mr Hewitt, though comparatively a young man (32 years old) is one whose sobriety, firmness and studious habits have given him a strong hold upon the confidence of the best people of his acquaintance, while they know he is not versed in all the political and parliamentary practices he may find in the Legislative halls, still they believe his mental capacity sufficient to detect, and his integrity and firmness high enough to resist any attempt at legislation which would injure his constituents. He has been for four successive years promoted to the office of mayor of Newport, which office he now fills to the general satisfaction of the citizens. He is strongly opposed to the present county government, believing the rightful source of all offices to be directly from the people. We believe he will be elected by a large majority, possessing, as he does, all those cardinal qualities which should bring to his support, irrespective of party, all who cherish constitutional government.

Mr. Doughty is a man eminently qualified for the responsible position to which he was nominated. He is a man of admirable business qualities, a lawyer by profession and a genial, neighborly gentleman in his private capacity. His entire fitness for the position strongly commended him to the consideration of those whose duty it was to all the vacancy caused by the death of the late and lamented James Rumley; but political prejudice displaced good judjment, and though the office *per se* was non-political, it was decided by the Bourbon-Democrats entrusted with the important duty to have the place filled by a strong partisan, whatever his fitness for the place. Mr Doughty will doubtless be elected.

The other nominees are both well qualified for their respective positions. The meeting was ably addressed after business was over; among others, Hon O Hubbs, who being present, was invited and kindly responded in a very patriotic, plain, matter-of-fact speech, which was favorably received.

The Liberal prospects are good here, and we expect to carry the county by a good majority.

LIBERAL DEMOCRAT.

ROSE HILL, DUPLIN CO.,
Sept. 22d, 1882.

Editor Post:

If we will not be intruding on the columns of your worthy medium, you will confer a friendly favor by publishing the following;

According to previous notice the citizens of Rockfish and Island Creek township met in a grand pic-nic assemblage on Friday the 15th inst. At about one o'clock the large company was called to order by Mr. Amos Johnson on motion of Mr. C. H. Teachy, Mr. C. Smith was elected temporary Secretary.

After which Mr. A. Carter was called upon and delivered a very royal little speech of about fifteen minutes. Mr. A. J. Stanford, the Chirman of the county Republican Executive Committee, being present, was next introduced and won the attention of all present for about one hour, his speech was staunch and forcible, spoke a deal of the present system of county government, and the great wrongs which it sustains.

He insisted on the Liberals Republicans of Duplin nominating a ticket of their own.

And impressed upon them in standing united, also announced Saturday, Sep't. the 30th, 1882, the date for holding a county Republican convention.

At the end of Mr, Stanfords speech, the ladies profusely supplied the extended table with dainty esculents, and the committee cordialy invited all present to dinner, and all very liberally dined.

Succeeding dinner, the company departed seemingly confident that old Duplin would yield forth a large vote next November for the Hon. O. H. Dockery for congressman at large, Hon. W. P. Canaday, and Col. G. T. Wasson for congressmen and Solicitor from the 3rd Congressional district.

O. H. SMITH. Sec'y.

Dreadful Work.

Bennett has "chawed" up Dockery everytime he has met him and twice that everytime he has not met him. Zeb Vance has made the greatest speech of his life (and the greatest blackguard of himself) sundry times during the last two weeks. Gen. Leach has been knocked into a cocked-hat by every whipper-snapper that has run in contact with him. Col. Green, in the absence of Col. Canaday, has annihilated his competitor over so many times.

Robbins has knocked the spots out of every man he has come in contact with, and as for the Peerless Ransom—why there is no use of talking about it. In the meantime the Liberal Party that never did exist has been smashed out of existence, and the Republican Party is in fragments. To cap the climax the Prohibition Democracy are making their campaign on the color line—arraying the white people against the black—and yet boast that they have split the colored vote and propose to poll half of it at least. Gardiner is out-gallivanted.——*State Journal.*

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

Corn, per bush	$1 00@
Meal, " "	1 25
Hominy per barrel	6 00
Flour, " "	5 50@ 9 00
Irish Potatoes, per bbl	3 75
Sweet Potatoes, per bushel	$1 00
D S Sides, per lb	18½
Smoked Sides, per lb	16
D S Shoulders per lb	12½
Smoked Shoulders per lb	13
Hams, per lb	18
N C Hams per lb	15
Eggs, per doz	20
Chickens, a piece	30@40
Beef Cattle per lb	2½@3
Sheep, per head	$1 25@2 50
Wool, per lb	20@25
Beeswax, per lb	20
Fish, per bunch	10@25
Sugar, per lb	8@11
Coffee, per lb	10@15
Molasses, per gal	30@50
Bagging, per lb	11@17½
Cow Peas, per bush	1 50
Salt, per sack	85
French's Carbonate of Lime	$7 00@$7 50
French's Agricultural Lime	$8 50@$9 00

Sept. 18.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 41 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 100 casks at 42 cents.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at $1 35 for Strained, and $1 47½ for Good Strained. None offered.

TAR—The market was firm at $ 180 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—No official quotations. Sales of receipts at $2 50 for Soft and $1 25 for hard.

COTTON—Quoted firm. Small sales reported on a basis of 11¼ for Middling

The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	9 3-16 cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10 9 16	" "
Low Middling,	11 7-16	" "
Middling,	11¼	" "
Good Middling.	12¼	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	183 bale
Spirits turpentine,	184 casks
Rosin,	739 bbls
Tar,	130 "
Crude turpentine,	61 "

Sep. 19.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted firm at 42 cts per gallon. Sales of 200 casks at 42 cents, market closing dull.

ROSIN—The market was quiet and firm at $1 35 for Strained, and $1 47 for Good Strained. None offering.

TAR—The Market was quoted firm at $1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—No official quotations. Sales of Receipts at $1 50 for Hard and $2.50 for Soft.

COTTON.—Market quoted dull.—Small sales on a basis of 11¼ for Middling.

The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	9 3-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	10 9-16	" "
Low Middling,	11 7-16	" "
Middling,	11	" "
Good Middling.	12¼	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	353 bales
Spirits Turpentine	196 casks
Rosin,	906 bbls
Tar,	111 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	157 bbls

Sept. 20.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted firm at 40½ cents. Sales of 100 casks at 40½ cents, market closing firm and 41 asked.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 30 for Strained, and $1 45 per bbl for Good Strained, with no sales reported.

TAR—Market firm a t$1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—No official quotations. Sales of receipts at $1.25 for Hard and $2.50 for Soft

COTTON.—Market quoted dull with no sales to report.

The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	9 3-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10 9-16	" " "
Low Middling,	11 7-16	" " "
Middling	11¼	" " "
Good Middling.	12¼	" " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	328 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	174 casks
Rosin,	821 bbls
Tar,	85 bbls
Crude Turpentine	45 bbls

Sept. 21.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market quoted firm at 40½ cts. per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 32½ for Strained, and $1 35 per bbl for Strained and $1 45 for Good Strained. No sales reported.

TAR—Market steady at $1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—No official quotations. Sales of receips at $1 25 for Hard and $2 50 for Soft.

COTTON—Market dull and nominal. Sales of 4 bales on a basis of 12¼ for Middling.

The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	9 3-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	10 9-16	" "
Low Middling,	11 7-16	" "
Middling,	11¼	" "
Good Middling,	12¼	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	390 bales
Spirits Turpentine	167 casks
Rosin	783 bbls
Tar,	149 bbls
Crude Turpentine	180 bbls

Sept. 22.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 40½ casks per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1,-32½ for Strained, and $1 45 for Good Strained. No sales reported.

TAR—Market steady at $1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—No official quotations. Sales of receipts at $1.25 for Hard and $2.50 for Soft. Market quoted firm at $1.25 for Hard and $2.50 for Soft, with $2.70 offered by shippers.

COTTON.—Market steady, with sales reported of 50 bales on a basis of 11¼ for Middling.

The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	9 3-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10 9-16	" "
Low Middling	11 7-16	" "
Middling,	11¼	" "
Good Middling	12¼	" "

RECEIPTS.

Jotton,	121 bales
Spirits Turpentine	268 casks
Rosin,	992 bbls
Tar,	65 bbls
Crude Turpentine	581 bbls

Sept. 22.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Quoted steady at 40½ cents. Sales early in the day of 100 casks at 41 cents.—Later sales of 150 casks were made at 42½ cts. The market closing quiet and steady at 42½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—Quoted dull at $1 45 for Strained and $1 55 for Good Strained. No sales reported.

TAR—Quoted firm $2 25 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—No official quotations. Sales of receipts at at $1-75 for Hard and $3 for Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—Quoted steady. No sales reported. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	9 3-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10 9-16	" "
Low Middling,	11 7-16	" "
Middling,	11¼	" "
Good Middling.	12¼	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	14 bales.
Spirits Turpentine,	713 casks.
Rosin,	1,751 bbls.
Tar,	262 "
Crude Turpentine.	496 "

Sept. 22

RICE.—We quote the market for the past week as firm with packages fractional advanced. Sales for the week 95 Tieces clean.

Carolina 0, Common $5¼a6¼, Fair $6¼a6¾, Choice $6¾a7, Fancy $7¼. Carolina rough rice is quoted at 90ca $1 15 per bushel, for upland $1 35ca $1 60, tide qualities.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

STOCKS ON HAND SEPT. 23, 1882.

Cotton—ashore, 442; afloat, 66; total 508.

Spirits—ashore, 4,666; afloat, 731; total 5,397.

Rosin—ashore, 95,208; afloat, 1,429; total 96,637.

Tar—ashore, 4,805; afloat, 50; total 4,855.

Crude—ashore, 1 190.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 23.

Cotton, 506; spirits, 2,189; rosin, 6,-836; tar, 1,896; crude 1 357.

EXPORTS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 23.

DOMESTIC.

Cotton, 105; spirits, 298; rosin, 1,171; tar, 691; crude 250.

FOREIGN.

None.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Summer Resort!

Hotel Brunswick,

SMITHVILLE, N. C.

B. L. Perry . . . Proprietor.

SMITHVILLE, IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY, is situated directly in front of the Ocean, and twenty-five miles below Wilmington, the largest city in the State.

The HOTEL BRUNSWICK is a new structure, and will be open for the reception of guests on the

FIRST DAY OF JUNE.

It commands a splendid view of the Harbor and Ocean and both foreign and coastwise steamers and ships pass in front of the door.

Sailing and fishing are unsurpassed.

Bath Houses for the use of guests.

A good Band of Music has been secured for the season, and the Ball Room will be open day and night.

Ten-pin Alley, Billiard Hall and Bar attached to the Hotel.

THE TABLE

will be supplied with Fish, Crabs, Oysters, Terrapins, and every other product of the sea.

First-class Passenger Steamers will leave Wilmington and Smithville morning and evening, making two trips daily each way.

The Proprietor, with an experience of many years in charge of summer hotels at Beaufort, including the late Atlantic Hotel, hopes to make this a resort second to none in the South.

Electric Bells in all the rooms.

Cheap Excursion Tickets will be sold on all the Railroads.

Terms moderate. Special rates to families.

B. L. PERRY, Proprietor.
and of Purcell House, Wilmington, N. C.
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